The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1907. NO. 36.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

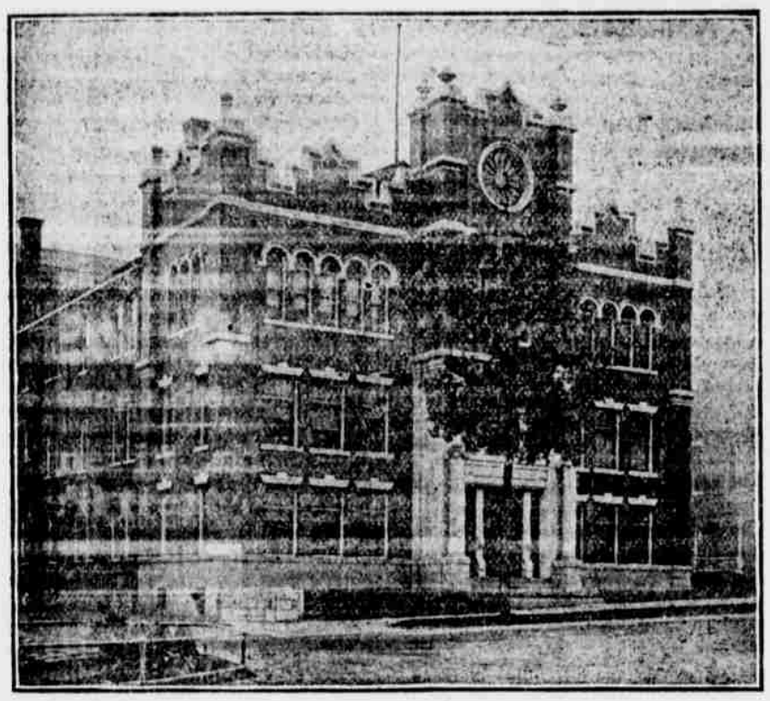
In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

CATHEDRAL DEDICATION!

A Great Event For Masons in This Valley.

MANY NOTABLES EXPECTED



CALDWELL CONSISTORY CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week will be great days for the Masonic Fraternity. The dedication of the new cathedral of Caldwell Consistory will take place then. On Tuesday evening at 7:30 there will be a reception in the Cathedral parlors for members and invited guests, and a concert in the Auditorium. At 9:15 the Caldwell choir will render some selections in the Auditorium, and there will be dancing in the banquet hall.

On Wednesday and Thursday there will be work, closing on Thursday evening with a banquet at which five hundred and fifty covers will be laid.

Charles P. Elwell's orchestra of tweive pieces will furnish music two days.

For weeks the committees have been busy completing arrangements for this great event. The building is beautifully furnished, and is complete in ever detail. The rooms of The Craftsman Club on the first floor, include a parlor, reading room, pool room, &c. Behind these are the immense banquet hall, and a large kitchen fully equipped with all modern accessories for serving a dinner to a large number.

The Auditorium is on the second floor, and contains a gallery entirely around the sides and end, and a perfectly arranged stage with beautiful scenery. There are cloak rooms and officers' rooms, and a large reception room also on this floor.

It is a building which is a great credit to the Masonic order, and an ornament to the town.

There will be hundreds of visiting Masons here, besides many old members, who will return for the occasion. Among the distinguished prominent Masons will be General H. L. Palmer, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, and James H. Codding, of New York, Secretary of the same body. Others who are expected are James I. Buchanan 33°, General J. P. S. Gobin 33°, Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Geo. B. Orlady, Deputy Grand Master, Geo. W. Guthrie, Senior Grand Warden, W. L. Gorgas, Junior Grand Warden, W. A. Sinn, Grand Secretary, and many others.

The following constitute the Dedication Committee: Frederick W. Ulrich, Chairman; F. W. Martenis, J. M. Staver, C. B. Robbins, H. A. M'Killip, J. R. Townsend, E. F. Carpenter, D. S. Bachman, G. O. Praetorius, Secretary, R. E. Hartman.

Officers.

The following are the officers of Caldwell Consistory:

Frederick W. Ulrich 32°
Ill.·.Com.·.in Chief
John R. Townsend 32°
Ill.·.First Lt.·.Com.·.
John S. Mack 32°
Ill.·.Sec.·.Lt.·.Com.·.
E. Skyles M'Killip 32°
Ill.·.Min.·.of S.·.G.·.O.·.
Eugene F. Carpenter 32°
Ill. Chancellor
George L. Low 32°
Ill. G. Treasurer
H. A. M'Killip 33°
Ill.·.G.·.Sec.·.& K. of S. & A
David S. Bachman 32°
Ill.·.G. Eng. and A
William J. Hehl 32°
Ill.·.G. Hospitaler
William M. Tinker 32°
Ill.·.G. Master of C
Alfred L. Reichenbach 32°
Ill.·.G. Stan.·.Bearer
Joseph L. Townsend 32°
Ill.·.Capt.·.of the G
Birch B. Freas 32° Ill.·.G. Sentinel
Trustees—John R. Townsend 32°, Robert E. Hartman 32°, Harry J. Achenbach 32°.

Committees.

The following are the chairmen of the several committees for the dedication: On reception, Frank W. Martenis; on invitation, Frederick W. Ulrich; on hotels, John R. Townsend; on banquet, Eugene F. Carpenter; on music and entertainment, C. B. Robbins; on printing, H. A. M'Killip.

On The Basis of
Careful and Conservative Management
The Bloomsburg National Bank
Invites Your Business.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

FINED FOR SELLING TROUT.

J. W. Perry, of Elk Grove Gave Fish Dinner and Fish Warden Got Next.

For selling speckled brook trout illegally, J. W. Perry of Elk Grove, Columbia county, paid a fine of $25 and costs before 'Squire Guy Jacoby at Bloomsburg, Monday morning. The information was sworn out by Fish Warden C. R. Holland, and Perry pleaded guilty.

The information charged that some time in April Perry gave a trout dinner, which was selling the fish illegally. He did not deny that he sold the fish, but said the dinner was not quite worth $25 to him.

Holland has it up his sleeve, it is said, to arrest a number of other people in the vicinity of Fishing Creek on a charge of fishing illegally, and wholesale arrests are to come soon.

DOESN'T LIKE MUSIC.

An uptown resident doesn't like the music furnished by Harry Rinker's piano, and so on Monday evening he appeared before the town council and demanded that the council order it stopped, incidentally giving them some information as to their powers and duties. The council, well knowing that it was a matter over which they had no control, declined to take any action.

On Tuesday the irate citizen talked of having the council arrested, but they are still out of jail.

Incidentally the council might remind the irate citizen of the obligations he is under to them for permitting him to maintain all last winter the only unswept and unclean pavement on Main street in front of one of his properties. Slop and slush and mud lay there untouched for weeks, and the council and the public patiently endured it.

It makes a difference whose ox is gored.

REV. JOHN F. OHL.

A telegram received Tuesday from Pomeroy, Ohio, announced the death of Rev. John Franklin Ohl, D. D., Rector of the Episcopal church at that place for many years. Dr. Ohl was a son of John Ohl of Buckhorn, and will be remembered by many of the older families in this vicinity. Mrs. Aikman of Cabin Run is a sister. The only other surviving member of his family is Mrs. Blue of Terre Haute, Ind. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters. His oldest son, Joe Ohl, is city editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

ARM CUT OFF.

Russell Fisher, son of Calvin Fisher of Catawissa, aged ten years, was run over by an engine in the Catawissa yard last Sunday, and was brought here to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the left arm close to the shoulder. He jumped on the engine while it was moving, and in some way was thrown off.

C. L. SANDS MARRIED.

Ex-commissioner Charles L. Sands of Mordansville was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Huntzinger of Winburne, Clearfield county, last Friday. The ceremony was performed at "The Little Church Around the Corner," in New York City.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Teachers' Institute will be held during the week beginning Monday, December 2nd. It promises to be the best one ever held in this county. Superintendent Evans has given much time and care to the arrangement of the program, and to the selection of instructors, and the evening entertainments will be attractive ones.

The day instructors will include such men as Dr. C. C. Ellis and Dr. W. W. Black, of Washington, D. C., than whom there are no better.

The lecture course will include two lectures and two concerts. The lecturers are Dr. S. Parks Cadman and Dr. Edward Amherst Ott. Dr. Ott delivered a lecture here several years ago. His subject was "Sour Grapes" and everybody was pleased. The concerts will be given by the Catherine Ridgeway Concert Company, which has been here before, and is one of the best of its kind on the platform, and the Royal Gypsy Concert Company. This is the highest class attraction of its kind that can be obtained.

DR. KLINE ENDORSED.

The fourth annual meeting of the physicians of the Seventeenth Censorial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Snyder counties, was held at Selinsgrove Monday with 33 physicians present including Drs. Montgomery, Bruner and Miller, of Bloomsburg; Drs. Reagan and Davis, of Berwick; Dr. McHenry, of Benton and Dr. Kline of Catawissa.

Dr. Harman, of Snyder county, was elected president and Dr. Montgomery, of Bloomsburg, secretary.

The candidacy of Dr. Kline, of Catawissa, for president of the State Medical Society, was nnanimously endorsed.

A number of valuable papers were read on medical subjects. Dr. Biddle, of Fountain Springs, delivered an able address.

Danville was chosen as the place of meeting next year.

YOM KIPPUR.

Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, began on Tuesday at six o'clock p. m. and closed on Wednesday at the same hour. This is one of the most important days in the Jewish calendar, and all the places of business of members of that faith were closed.

Services were held in the Synagogue at Danville, Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday all day, beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

Fishermen who are violating the laws relating to the taking of certain fish, will find it cheaper to conform to the law. Last Saturday Warren Bowman, Reuben Whitmoyer, Charles Adams, Walter and Ernest Lamon, of near Berwick, were arrested by Fish Warden C. R. Holland, charged with gigging in a trout stream, and with using an unlawful gig, and were taken before Justice J. M. Ammerman at Forks. They were fined $25 each and costs.

Warden Holland says he is going to break up illegal fishing.

NEW UNIFORMS.

The drill team of the K. G. E. Commandery has received its new uniforms, and they are very fine. They are of brown, with military cut, trimmed with black and gold braid.

The team will give an exhibition drill at the fair.

Men's High Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothes

The Clothes you wear reflect your taste and business ability. Their style and goodness is soon known to your friends.

That's the sort of advertising we want!

If there is anything that will put a Man down and out in the matter of dress it is Clothes that fit intermittently.

"Lumpy" Clothes are about as unsightly as anything can be, and that is why we place fit ahead of many other points.

You will find that our Clothes fit snug to the neck, show a smooth shoulder and feel comfortable at the armholes.

They have the proper quantity of cloth at the right place, they hang gracefully and they have all the niceties of good style and perfect Tailoring.

The effect of our choice Clothing on the public is such now that, when a Man has a Suit or Overcoat in mind, he naturally thinks of the excellent style and taste shown in our ready-to-wear garments.

SUITS $10, $12, $15 to $30

Overcoats 10, 12, 15 to 65

Everything in Hats and Toggery for Fall and Winter wear that has the approval of fashion's edict.

3 for 1 Trading Stamps Friday and Saturday

BEN CIDDING

Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

At a meeting of representatives of the undersigned Banks of Bloomsburg, held July 1st, 1907, it was decided to allow interest on time deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Subject to the rules governing Savings or Interest bearing Deposits.

First National Bank
Farmers National Bank
Bloomsburg National Bank

SHEATZ AGAINST ROOSEVELT.

Voted to Rebuke the President During Session of 1905.

On Creasy's Resolution Endorsing Roosevelt's Railroad Rate Bill, the Republican Machine Candidate Voted with the Gangsters.

He Supported Some Atrocious Measures and Dodged Others.

(Special Correspondence.)
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18, '07.

On Monday evening January 30, 1905, Representative Farmer Creasy of Columbia county, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for such measures as will give the Interstate Commerce Commission larger powers, to the end that shippers may have prompt and adequate relief and that rebates may be prohibited." This was interpreted as it was intended to be, as an endorsement of President Roosevelt's policy on the subject of regulating rates on railroads.

The President was engaged at the time in a Titanic struggle with what he characterized as the "railroad lawyers" of the Senate. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Foraker of Ohio led the opposition and all the Democrats and a few Republicans in the body were supporting the pending measure. Mr. Roosevelt had made an appeal for the moral support of the people and on the night the resolution was introduced he was in Philadelphia addressing a mammoth public meeting in the Academy of Music in the interest of his bill.

When the resolution of Mr. Creasy was introduced it was promptly adopted, the only negative vote being cast by Henry F. Walton, Speaker of the House. Consternation followed immediately. Walton informed his machine associates of the import of the vote and they at once began "running to cover." The loiterers in the lobby were summoned to their seats and within an hour Representative Shern of Philadelphia, Penrose's personal representative in the body, moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted. After a protest by Mr. Creasy in which he depicted the chagrin which Roosevelt would feel over such a rebuke, the motion was put and carried, John O. Sheatz voting with the majority.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 203.

Immediately after the reconsideration the question of the adoption of the resolution was again put and it was overwhelmingly defeated, John O. Sheatz voting with the other machine representatives against the endorsement of Roosevelt's railroad policy.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 204. For half an hour afterward the machine members indulged in a carnival of rejoicing. The result was telegraphed to Penrose, the machine Senators rushed over to express their congratulations to Speaker Walton and confusion reigned. The President was snubbed "in the House of his friends," politically speaking, but Sheatz fastened himself in the affections of Penrose and the bosses.

Leaning Upon a Broken Reed.

If the friends of Mr. Sheatz depend upon his legislative record during the session of 1905 to establish for him a reform reputation they are likely to have a rude awakening when the official journal of that session is examined. It was a notoriously vicious session but the machine majority was so great and the bosses so confident that all the servile members were not required to vote for all the bad measures and even Sam Rip occasionally dodged or voted directly against the machine. But like Sheatz he was always with them when his vote was needed, so that an opposition vote now and then didn't impair his standing in the Speaker's room or in the Boss Mansion.

For example he voted for the bill increasing the number of Bank Examiners.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 442. This measure was wanted by the machine because it provided a few more places for party dependants.

He voted for the bill to authorize Districts Attorney in counties of population containing over half a million and less than a million population.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 444. This measure was a sop to the machine while in Pittsburg and was wanted by the machine for the same reason as the other.

He voted for the bill to authorize corporations authorized to supply water or manufacture light, "to subscribe for, take, purchase, hold and dispose of the bonds or stock in any company of the same character."—Legislative Record, 1905, page 769. This measure was wanted by the machine for various purposes. In the first place it removed some of the legal obstacles and facilitated the scheme to steal the Philadelphia gas works by the United Gas Improvement company. It also helped that predatory corporation to get control of other gas plants throughout the State.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 769.

He voted for the bill increasing the salaries of the Attorney General and his deputy and increasing the number of officials in that department, obviously for the purpose of making places for machine politicians.—Legislative Record, 1905 page 3717.

He voted for the Quay monument bill.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 2292.

He voted for the bill creating the new office of Statute clerk in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Legislaitve Record, 1905, page 2847.

He voted for the bill creating the Bureau of Vital Statistics.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 2387. This measure vastly augmented the inquisatorial powers of the Commissioner of Health and created not less than 4,500 new offices, the main business of whom was to serve as canvassers for the Republican machine. The law has not been used, as yet, to the full measure of its opportunities, because the upheaval expressed in the election of Mr. Berry admonished the machine that it wouldn't be safe. But it is on the Statute books and when the machine is restored to complete power again it will be worked to the limit.

The Crowning Atrocity of Legislation

House bill No. 486 of the session of 1905 is entitled to the distinction of being designated as "the crowning atrocity" of modern legislative jugglery. It conveyed the technical legal authority under which Pennypacker's Board of Public Grounds and Buildings looted the treasury in completing and furnishing the capitol. It was entitled "An act authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to make contracts for stationary, supplies, fuel, furniture furnishings, distribution of documents, repairs, alterations and improvements."

Previous legislation on this subject contained no authority to make "repairs, alterations and improvements," and that change constitutes the "joker" under which the grafting was perpetrated. In his testimony before the investigating committee Pennypacker sheltered himself under it and exultantly referred to the security in which he dwelt. All the frauds were legalized, he said, by that legislation, and the expenditures of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings were limited only by the resources of the treasury. As long as there was a dollar left in the strong box of the State, he said, the board could order furnishings, furniture, repairs, alterations or improvements. Upon that iniquitous measure Mr. Sheatz voted aye.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 2610.

Mr. Sheatz voted for the bill authorizing railroad companies to "acquire, hold dispose of and guarantee the stock and securities of water companies.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 4526. This was one of the notorious water snakes of that session.

While the so-called Philadelphia "ripper" was pending in the Legislature the people of that city were in a state of consternation. The then reform Mayor had offended the bosses by removing the Directors of Departments and appointing as their successors men of character and ability. In resentment of this the machine introduced into the Legislature a bill taking from the Mayor the power of appointing heads of Departments and vesting it in councils. The handful of opponents of the machine, led by John G. Harman, fought earnestly to defeat the measure. One of the expedients resorted to was an amendment offered by Mr. Creasy providing for the election of Directors by a popular vote of the people. That would have completely defeated the purpose of the machine and prevented the passage of the bill. Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment Sheatz voted with the machine in the negative. —Legislative Record, 1905, page 3032. The bill was subsequently passed and was repealed during the extra session of 1906.

Mr Sheatz voted for the bill "fixing the compensation, duties and mileage of employes of the General Assembly.—Legislative Record, 1905 page 3026. The custom of the machine had been to put a lot of party dependents on the pay-roll of the two Legislative bodies without authority of law and pay them out of the contingent fund which was unlimited. This was called "padding the pay-roll," and some years ago got some prominent politicians, including Justice Elkin, into grave trouble. To legalize the iniquity the legislation was introduced and as shown by the Record, on page indicated Mr. Sheatz voted for it.

The bill creating the "Water Supply commission was another of the water snakes. Mr. Sheatz voted for it.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3645.

Sheatz As An Artful Dodger.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Sheatz's legislative practice was his dodging important votes. Indeed he might well be characterized as "the artful dodger," and whenever the machine didn't actually need his vote for a measure but was not quite certain enough of its passage to permit him to vote against it, he dodged and got on record among the "absent or not voting."

He dodged the vote on the bill creating the Department of Public Health and Charities in Philadelphia. —Legislative Record, 1905, page 3035. The Department of Charities and Corrections in that city had been rendering poor service to the machine for some time. Durham's brother-in-law, Phil. Johnson, hadn't been doing as well as he thought he ought to in looting the city because the Director of the Department wouldn't "wink the other eye," at some of his plans and it was determined to rip the recalcitrant out of office. Accordingly a bill was introduced abolishing that Department and creating the other, the head of which was to be elected by counsels. All the reform forces in the House were outraged by the atrocity but Sheatz dodged the vote, thus silently consenting to the inquity.

He might easily be forgiven for dodging the vote on the bill increasing the number of employes in the Adjutant General's office.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3717, for the worst effect of that measure was to create a few needless offices but the laboring men of the State will hardly forgive him for failure to vote for Mr. Schofield's resolution to discharge the Committee on Judiciary General from the further consideration of the Employers' Liability bill. That measure of vital interest to every working man had been held in the committee so long that the purpose to stifle it had become obvious. Representative Schofield of Clearfield county moved to discharge the committee in order that the members of the House would be compelled to go on record for or against it. Manifestly Sheatz lacked the courage of his convictions for instead of voting yes or no, he dodged.

Mr. Sheatz also dodged the vote on the bill giving the Paper trust the special privilege of holding real estate in this commonwealth. It was pointed out that the corporation was of the New Jersey variety and probably had not the smallest fraction of its capital stock paid in. It was also shown that Pennsylvania corporations didn't enjoy the favors which this New Jersey mushroom asked. But Sheatz hadn't the courage to vote one way or the other. He simply dodged.—Legislative Record, 1905 page 850.

Courage in an Evil Direction.

On some of the machine measures, however, he had courage in plenty. Take the bill creating a Probation officer. That was an infamous proposition. There were hundreds of ballot box stuffers under indictment and the scheme was to make legal provision to have them paroled in custody of machine friends in the event of their conviction. The measure was too rotten even for the House of 1905. It failed of passage for lack of a constitutional majority but John O. Sheatz was among the servile tools who supported it.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3796.

He had courage, moreover, to disregard the overwhelming protest of the coal miners and mill workers and factory operatives against the bill creating the State Constabulary for he voted for that measure.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3806-7. It was the pet measure of the machine because it created over 200 snug berths for party workers. As in the case of the bureau of vital statistics, however, it went into operation too shortly before the political revolution which admonished the bosses to be good, so that the original purpose was not fulfilled. Governor Pennypacker appointed a man of character to the head of the force, instead of a politician so that the evil effects were minimized.

This is in brief the legislative record of John O Sheatz, for the session of 1905. A more careful search of the House Journal or Legislative Record would probably reveal many more delinquencies. But what's the use. Like his predecessor in the office of Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he worked to win the friendship of the machine managers and got the same reward, the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. The character of his constituents required that he be allowed to vote with the man who stood for civic righteousness occasionally. The people of the Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia, are comparatively honest and independent and wouldn't stand for complete servility. But the bosses control the nominating machines and required his service when it was actually needed. His predecessor, Hon. J. Claude Bedford, was limited to a single term because he wouldn't obey the commands or dissemble in any way. Sheatz was more a politician, however, and pretending a virtue at rare intervals, he fooled the people and served the machine.

G. D. H.

The Real Issue.

From the Phila. Record.

Nothing would so weaken the loins of Governor Stuart and the Attorney General and Courts and juries charged with the prosecution of the Capitol plunderers as the election of John Oscar Sheatz to the State Treasurership. It would be deemed a verdict of popular condonation. The success of Sheatz would be forgotten in rejoicing over the victory of the Gang. The recovery to the State Treasury of any part of the money paid for Capitol "trimmings" would be made doubtful.

Precisely the opposite effect would follow the election of John G. Harman. It would be a popular notification—alike to the Governor, the Gang, the Courts and the country—that the people of Pennsylvania are deeply conscious of the dishonor of their trusted servants and that they deeply resent the treachery, the disgrace and the unexampled plundering of which they have been made the victims.

The Treasury plundering was a fitting climax to the system of Gang management which makes the surplus of the public revenue a paid-in-capital for political gamesters to bank upon. It is this system that is at issue in November. A vote for Sheatz is a vote for the system. A vote for Harman would also be, whether Governor Stuart so regards it or not, a vote of confidence for himself and a vote of rebuke for his predecessors, whose misdoing he has promised to remedy.

The Party is Responsible.

From the Harrisburg Star Ind.

It was claimed by Candidate Sheatz in his speech at Williams' Grove that his party cannot be held responsible for the Capitol looting by contractors through the looseness of administration by officials placed in power by his party. This was the gist, if not the exact language of Mr. Sheatz's apologetic speech. But we have party government and where is the political responsibility to be placed except upon the party in power? If the plundering contractors had been Democrats and the Democratic party had controlled the State offices under which the looting was accomplished, from every Republican stump and in every Republican newspaper the changes would have been rung on Democratic dereliction and malfeasance. Mr. Sheatz's plea in avoidance will not hold water.

Here is a plain proposition. The Health Department at Harrisburg is as rotten as the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings was during the Pennypacker administration, and the Highway Department is not much better. If John G. Harman is elected State Treasurer the corruption of both those Departments will be exposed and the people will wonder why they patiently endured the evils so long.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT
Sept. .104½ Dec. ..1.07½ May ..1.10½
CORN
Sept. ....71¼ Dec. ....69½ May 68
OATS.—Mixed, @ 53c.
MILK
Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.
BUTTER
CREAMERY.—Western, extra $ .28
Firsts 26a27c. State dairy, finest 26a27
CHEESE
State, full cream. 14 Small. 14
EGGS
Nearby—Fancy 28a30c State—Good to choice 24a26 Western—Firsts. 21a21½
BEEVES.—City dres'd. 8a10½c.
CALVES—City dres'd. 8a13½c. Country dressed per lb. 7a10c.
SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. $3.50a5.00.
HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. $6.30a7.20
Country dressed per lb. 8¾a9¾c.
HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., $1.10.
STRAW.—Long rye, 55a65c.
LIVE POULTRY
FOWLS.—Per lb. a14½.
CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., a16½c.
DUCKS.—Per lb. 11a14c.
DRESSED POULTRY
TURKEYS.—Per lb. 15a16c.
FOWLS.—Per lb. 11a17c.
CHICKENS.—Phila., per lb., 20a21c.
VEGETABLES
POTATOES.—L. I. per bbl., $2.00a$2.25.
CUCUMBERS.—per bbl. $1.50a2.50.
ONIONS.—White, per bbl. $2.00a2.50.
LETTUCE.—per Basket, .20a60c.
BEETS.— per 100 bunches. $1.00a1.50.
GREEN CORN.—per 100, .75ca$1.75.
TOMATOES—per box, .25a75c.

FINANCIAL.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

National.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	97	38	.719
Pittsburg	81	54	.600
New York	77	59	.566
Philadelphia	73	59	.553
Brooklyn	63	73	.463
Cincinnati	55	79	.411
Boston	52	81	.391
St. Louis	41	96	.299

American.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	80	52	.606
Detroit	80	54	.597
Chicago	79	57	.581
Cleveland	77	59	.566
New York	64	70	.477
Boston	58	79	.424
St. Louis	57	78	.422
Washington	43	89	.325

H. H. ROGERS ILL.

Son-in-Law Testifies That He Is Able To Do No Business.

Boston, Sept. 18.—"It would be cruel and unjust to compel H. H. Rogers to appear in court, since the evidence shows that he is in no condition to come here. My conscience would never feel easy were I to compel his presence here and if it should be attended by an untimely misfortune."

With these words Justice Hammond of the Supreme Court this afternoon dismissed the motion to restore to the trial list the Raymond suit for $50,000,000 alleged to be due Mrs. Elizabeth P. Greenough as the share of her late husband in profits of the Standard Oil Company. Urban H. Broughton, Mr. Rogers's son-in-law, in charge of his affairs, testified:

"Mr. Rogers was taken ill in New York July 22 and was removed to my home at Great Neck, L. I., No one, not even his wife, was allowed to see him. Since then he has done no business. 'Take up my affairs and carry them on to the best of your ability,' Mr. Rogers told me, 'and I will hold you responsible for any mistakes you may make.'"

OIL TRUST'S HEAVY BAIL.

Must Give Bonds of From $5,000,000 to $7,500,000 in U. S. Court

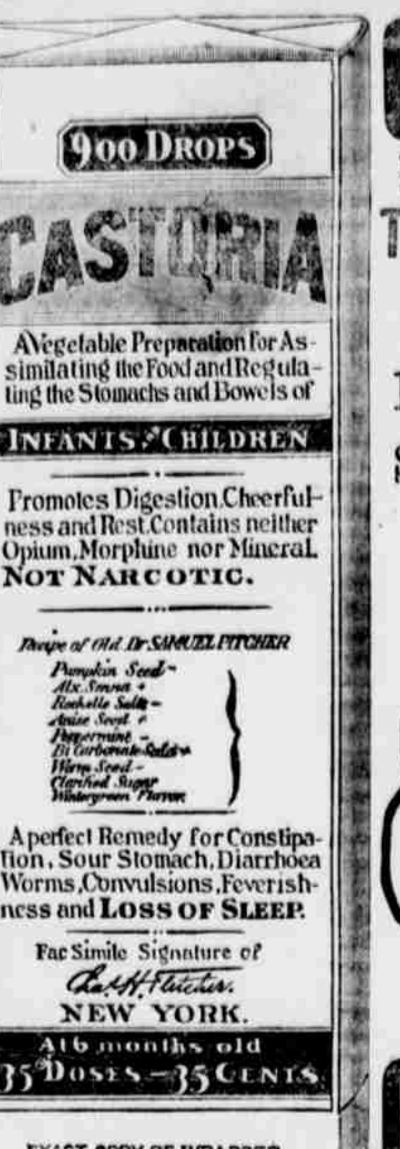
Chicago, Sept. 13.—Bail bonds aggregating between $5,000,000 and $7,500,000 must be furnished by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana before the supersedeas asked for will be issued by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Without the supersedeas the Government will be at liberty to levy on the property for execution under the judgment of $29,240,000 returned against the company in Judge K. M. Landis's court. The amount of the bonds to be required was plainly indicated by Judge Grosscup at a conference held yesterday in his chambers between the attorneys for the company and the Government. The order will not be issued before next Tuesday.

Under the tentative arrangement there will be two bonds. One of these will be for $2,000,000 cash and furnished by a surety company, and the other will be what is known as a forthcoming bond to cover the value of the Whiting plant. It is this last bond which is in question and over which there will be a struggle.

Decorated with bunting from stem to stern, her whistle screeching a salute, and her sides towering above all other craft, the turbine steamship Lusitania, latest of the Cunard Line fleet and largest vessel afloat, arrived abeam of Sandy Hook Lightship at 8:05 o'clock completing a record trip from Queenstown.

She made the passage from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook in 5 days and 54 minutes.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Try dipping lamb chops in lemon juice just before broiling them. They are delicious.

Pieces of felt glued to the tips of the chair legs will prevent them from marking the hardwood floors.

Instead of rolling the cream cheese balls in minced English walnuts, try rolling them in chopped black walnuts.

Great improvement will be found in tea and coffee if they are kept in glass preserve jars in place of tin boxes.

Scald the bowl in which butter and sugar are to be creamed for cake The hot dish will help to blend the butter and the sugar.

Always wrap table or bed linen or any other article of white goods for that matter, which is to be stored away, in dark blue paper to keep it from turning yellow.

Washing Stockings.

There is one part of the family washing usually left to the last, and then slighted, and that is the washing of the stocking. All kinds should be washed carefully and by themselves. Use no soda or strong powders, as it is bad for the feet. Have only moderately warm water both for washing and rinsing. Add a little liquid ammonia to the rinsing water and dry them as quickly as possible in the open air, and press with a warm—not hot—iron. Silk stockings should be washed in lukewarm water and pure soap. Rinse in several waters shake well and pull gently into shape after which they should be rolled tightly in a cloth. This will dry them. After they have dried press with a warm iron.

Superstitions About Brides.

When a bride dreams of fairies the night before her marriage she will be lucky.

If a bridegroom carries a miniature horseshoe in his pocket it is said to lead to good luck in the future.

Kiss a bride directly after the ceremony has taken place, before her husband has had the opportunity to do so, and you will have good luck throughout the year.

If the bride finds a money spider on her wedding dress she will be happy and prosperous.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West.	$1.50 a year
CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers.	$1.00 a year
ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon.	$0.75
Total . . .	$3.25
All for	$1.50

Address all orders to
SUNSET MAGAZINE
Flood Building San Francisco

Free Employment Agencies Proposed.

Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics John L. Rockey is considering the advisability of establishing free employment agencies in the larger cities of the state. The idea is to furnish employment gratuitously to persons seeking work after the plan in force in Illinois, where, during 1906, 53,637 persons obtained employment through the free agencies in Chicago and other large cities of the state. "The justice of such a plan," said Mr. Rockey, "is apparent when it is considered that the usual expense in connection with private employment agencies amounts to several dollars for each application, whereas it is shown by the Illinois statistics that the cost to the individual furnished employment was nothing and to the state less than sixty cents." An experimental agency will be established by Mr. Rockey in one of the cities of Pennsylvania and if it be a success the next Legislature will be asked for an appropriation to continue the plan.

True Heart Disease is a Rare Thing.

The cause of your palpitation is, probably, pressure arising from gas in the stomach—that is, gastric indigestion. A few doses of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will cleanse away the foul accumulations and the heart will run quietly and keep good time. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle. Large bottles $1.00, all druggists.

The only manual labor some men perform consists of patting themselves on the back.

NASAL CATARRH, an inflammation of the delicate membrane lining the air-passages, is not cured by any mixtures taken into the stomach Don't waste time on them. Take Ely's Cream Balm through the nostrils, so that the fevered, swollen tissues are reached at once. Never mind how long you have suffered nor how often you have been disappointed, we know Ely's Cream Balm will cure you as it has cured others by the thousand. All druggists, 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

The millionaire is generally a man of few words because he realizes that money talks.

"The blood is the life." Science has never gone beyond that simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgment are affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. No one can be well balanced in mind and body whose blood is impure. No one can have a wholesome and pure life unless the blood is pure. Foul blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the blood is pure, body and brain are alike healthy and life becomes a daily happiness.

Standing out in bold relief, *all alone* and a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, Dr. Pierce prints on the bottle wrapper in plain English a full list of the ingredients. Therefore not a "patent medicine," but a medicine of known composition.

KING'S TOMB WITH A HISTORY.

Stands in St. Anne's Churchyard in the Heart of London.

An ancient monument which attracts sightseers to London was erected in 1757 to Theodore I., King of Corsica who while in London distinguished himself by pawning his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors.

This singular monument stands in the courtyard of St. Anne's Church, Soho, in the very heart of London. At one time St. Anne's was a fashionable fane, attended by the great of the land; but now it is tucked inconspicuously away in Wardour street, not far from Piccadilly Circus. The curious inscription on the tomb of the hard-up monarch frequently attracts the attention of American visitors to London. Here is the inscription:

Near this place is interred
Theodore, King of Corsica,
Who died in this Parish
December IX., MDCCLVI.,
Immediately after leaving the King's
Bench Prison by the benefit of the
Act of Insolvency
In consequence of which
He registered his Kingdom of Corsica
For the use of his creditors.

The story of the Corsican King reads like one of the tragedies from

German folklore. It seems that Theodore came by his kingdom in the good old-fashioned way, conquest. Originally he was Baron Theodore Neuhof, son of a Wesphalian nobleman, who on March 12, 1736, landed with a band of adventurers at Aleria, in Corsica. He subjugated the wild inhabitants, and was proclaimed King eventually by the people themselves. In those days, Corsica was being fought over by the French and Italians; and Theodore was once or twice driven from his kingdom by the contestants. He returned victorious on two occasions, but ultimately his power was broken, and he sought refuge in London.

The King of Corsica, it seems, was able to obtain considerable credit on the strength of his kingship, and by pawning his realms he managed to live. Finally, however, his creditors—who, possibly found it difficult to realize on their security—seized the august person of the King himself and cast His Majesty into a debtor's prison. After lingering in durance vile for several months he was liberated in conformity with the Insolvent's Act.

On walking out of jail the poor King was in a worse plight than when in it. He hired a sedan chair—the prototype of the cab of to-day—and asked to be taken to the Portuguese Embassy. The Ambassador happened to be out—at least, to Theodore, whose mission was doubtless known to be an impecunious one—and the King, on turning to pay the sedan man, found that he did not possess the necessary fee of a shilling. Thereupon he petitioned to be taken to a friend of his in Soho from whom he begged shelter. Theodore's plight must have been a very sad one indeed, for the next day, after being taken to his tailor friend, he became very ill, and in three days was dead. He would have been buried in potter's field had not a friendly oil man come forward and given him decent burial in St. Anne's Church. His death occurred on December 11, 1756, but the tablet reads December 9. Howeverr, it probably does not make much difference to either the royal personage or his descendants just now.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

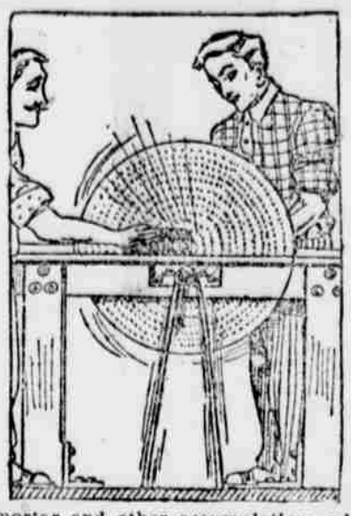
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

That hacking cough continues
Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened.
Take *Scott's Emulsion.*
It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.
ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00

To Clean Old Bricks.

When an old building is torn down to make room for a modern up-to-date structure the contractors generally use the old brick in some manner on the new building. In order to make the old bricks of use the



mortar and other accumulations adhering to the surface of the bricks must first be removed. This is invariably done by hand with hatchets, which very often bring the cost of the old bricks after this treatment up to that of the new bricks. This accounts for the reason why more of the old bricks are not used. To lessen this expense they have devised a plan by which machinery will take the place of hand cleaning. The machine is supported on a platform, the latter having an opening in the center to allow a brick-cleaning wheel to rotate on a shaft. This shaft is mounted upon bearing blocks secured to the sides of the platform and is operated by a belt and pulley. The cleaning wheel is formed of two disks, placed together side by side and connected by screws. A large number of small openings are formed through tthe disks, the inner ends of the openings where the two disks meet being countersunk. Nails are inserted in the openings, the nail heads fitting into the countersunk ends and the points projecting through the opposite sides of the disks. Guides are attached to the platform in line with the grinding wheel, the old brick can work upon either side of the wheel or two operators may work, one upon each side.

The Cost of an Error.

There is a law in Holand which provides that when benzine is to be sent by railway the receptacle in which it is carried must be labeled with notice of the contents. If this rule is neglected the receiver must pay twelve times the value of the packet. A Berlin professor happened to send his automobile by rail. A railway employee discovered that in the benzine reservoir was a large quantity of that fluid. As the professor had neglected to post any notice on his machine to the effect that it was a packet containing benzine the intelligent official promptly charged the owner according to the legal formula. The bill was 21,500 marks, about $5,000.

Undressing a Statue.

A statue of Camille Desmoulins, unveiled recently in Paris, disappeared from its pedestal the next night and the explanation is distinctly amusing. It was found that most of the garments with which the sculptor had provided the revolutionary firebrand were of the wrong date. The coat and cloak are of a pattern which did not come in until several years later, and instead of knee breeches and large-buckled shoes Camille's nether limbs are incased in very modern riding boots. So M. Desmoulins is to be re-dressed.

Syrup Suggestion.

Always use a porcelain or graniteware kettle in making perserves, and use a clean wooden spoon. In making your syrup, be careful not to let it burn or boil over and always skim carefully. If you have old-fashioned preserves that are not in airtight jars, and you see some mold coming on the top of them, don't mind it, as it keeps the air from the preserves and does not injure them in the least, only be very careful when you remove it to use the fruit that you do not let any of the mold get into the juice.

Decide For Yourself.

No greater evidence of weakness of character can be shown than a continual appeal to friends for advice. At times we all need the counsel of a good friend; but constantly to ask for it is like constantly borrowing.

Learn to decide small matters for yourself and learn to decide quickly.

Better make a mistake once in a while from too hasty a decision than to form the habit of indecision. It is the first milestone on the road to failure.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BATHE IN HOT STEAM.

Finns in a Maine Village Adhere to Old Country Methods.

Finns, several hundred of whom reside in the vicinity of Long Cove, in St. George, Knox County, and who comprise a large proportion of the paving cutters and quarrymen on the granite works there, have a peculiar method of bathing. It has some features of both the Turkish and Russian baths, but the Finnish bath is unique and rather curious. Whenever any considerable number of the nationality take up their residence they build a bath always on the same plan. The Finnish bath house, is built substantially of wood, and is about eight or ten feet square, with peaked roof. There is a small vestibule, with bench seats running on two sides, where the bathers may disrobe. The bath room itself is provided with a furnace of somewhat crude masonry, with a circular receptacle on top that is filled and heaped up with rounded and smooth stones gathered from the seashore.

When the apparatus is to be used, says the Philadelphia Record, a fire is lighted in the furnace and the stones are heated until they are all sizzling hot. Then the bathers enter and close the door and single window and a small ventilation aperture near the roof. Water is then poured over the hot stones, and is at once converted into steam, which fills the room with a vapor at a temperature so high that it is said that a novice cannot stand the heat. But the Finns who have practiced this sort of bathing all their lives, just enjoy it.

High up on one side of the room, just beneath the roof, is a wide bench seat, extending all the way across, on which the bathers sit, and where they get the full benefit of the steam. Below it, at a convenient distance, is a plank on which they rest their feet. And there they sit and steam until their pores are opened way up, scrubbing themselves with small boughs cut from bushes and trees and having thick foliage. These peculiar towels are thoughtfully left for the convenience of the next set of bathers. Whether any supplementary drying process is ever used, we are not informed.

While, as stated, there is place for disrobing, in which the bathers probably remain to cool off after the ordeal, the Finns generally prepare themselves for it at home and go to the bath with sheets wrapped about the person. And evenings, as the white forms flit about the village, one might suppose that a parade of ghosts was in progress, or a sheet and pillow case party was on. Saturday evening is the time generally favored for the ceremony, and on that night the fires in the furnaces are kept burning to a late hour. Every Finn takes the bath at least once a week—men, women, and children. There are five of these bathhouses in Long Cove village, and some private residences are provided with them.

A Fruitarian Diet.

A fruitarian diet consists of the fruits of trees (like apples, oranges, bananas and olives), the fruits of plants (like strawberries and melons lentils and beans and cucumbers), the fruits of grasses (like wheat and barley and maize and oats), the fruits of nut trees (from filbert to cocoanut), together with some earth fruits (like potatoes), and a modicum of vegetables and salads. To these may be added butter, milk, honey and cheese, although their production is not so free from risk of contamination and animal infection as is the case with the products of the vegetable kingdom and the world of fruits. Grown under healthy conditions, with diseased specimens easy to detect and remove, it is far more possible to live healthily and well upon a fruitarian dietary than upon the products of the slaughter house.—Westminster Review.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1 for Fevers.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Teething.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 7 " Coughs.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headaches.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Suppressed Periods.
No. 12 " Whites.
No. 13 " Croup.
No. 14 " The Skin.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
No. 27 " The Kidneys.
No. 30 " The Bladder.
No. 77 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each.
Medical Guide mailed free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

RAISING FROGS FOR PROFIT.

Five Years From the Spawn to the Finished Frog Leg.

Not many of the people who sit down to a nice order of frog legs know where they come from, how they are raised, caught and marketed, or, in fact, know anything about them, yet frog legs are considered one of the most dainty of dishes. Not many know that Pennsylvania raised frog is one of the best on the market.

People who have made the study of animals, especially water animals, a life work, know that the frog possesses almost as many peculiar characteristics as a human being.

The bull frog, the eatable species, comes from the lakes and low lands of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana and along the marshes of the Great Lakes. It is said that there is more trouble and less money about a frog farm than there is about any other business. Still many people living in the low lands and swamps of the States mentioned depend entirely upon this novel but interesting work for a livelihood.

The better class of frog farmer has from two to six ponds where he breeds and raises his frogs. In this way he can keep the frogs of different ages in different ponds.

Frog eggs are about the size of pin heads, and are laid in a slimy, jelly-like substance that partially protects them. From 400 to 800 eggs are the spawn of a single female. The eggs hatch the tadpole or pollywog. This in turn becomes a baby frog. Between the time of change from tadpole to frog about a year elapses, and it takes the frog about two and a half or three years to grow large enough for market. They are better around the age of five years than at any other time; after that they become tough. It is a very hard matter to separate the frogs at different ages for they must have mud in the bottom of their pools or they will not hatch, so no floor can be placed there, and they easily dig under any wall that can be built.

After he is big enough for market the frog is caught with a bull's eye lantern. This is flashed in his eyes at night, blinding him long enough to be captured. In the daytime the animal is shy and will not allow a person to approach, but when he is once scared from a place it is safe to say he will return there as soon as the person has gone. When caught and worried or teased he will cry almost like a baby.

In a hard season, when small fish and insects are scarce, the frog eats his own families, it being a case of the biggest frog getting the most to eat. It is no uncommon thing to catch a bullfrog that has another in his stomach half its own size that it has devoured in a hungry moment. They can stay under water from 20 to 30 minutes, when they come to the surface for air. Their worst enemy is the large fish. In ponds where fish are also raised the fish live almost entirely on the frogs.

Another peculiarity of the frog is that it will seldom touch a dead carcass. The beetle or other insect must move before the frog will touch it.

There is one other species of the eatable frog that is known as the spring frog. It grows in the spring on farms and ranches and is considered to be more palatable than the bull frog, but is smaller. Farmers who have these frogs in their springs refuse to allow them to be killed, claiming that they purify the water. This makes them harder to get and they are more expensive than the other variety.

The tree, or marsh frog, is noted as being one of the best weather prophets that lives. He always cries before a rain. He is about three inches in length, but is not fit for for food. Some are sold as weather prophets, but the demand does not pay one to raise them.

The last of the common species is the horned frog. It lives in the Southwest on the dry, arid regions of Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, and lives on desert mice and insects. They have never been known to drink water and, like the toad, is good for nothing.

TOLSTOI TO THE CZAR.

From a Translation of a letter to the Czar.

Dear Brother—I think it more fitting to call you "dear brother" because in this letter I am addressing myself less to the Czar than to the man and brother; and, more than that, I am no longer of this world, but standing at the threshold of the tomb. I do not wish to die without telling you what I think of your present activity—telling you what activity is, and what it ought to be for the greater good of millions of men and for your own good; and also telling you what a source of evil your conduct may be for these and for yourself if your activity continues to follow its present course. It is evident that you are deluding yourself as to the people's attachment to autocracy, and to its representative, the Czar, because you in all the cities are greeted by crowds who cry, Hurrah! and run behind your carriage. Such manifestations are far from being an expression of the people's fidelity. The crowds are nothing but inquisitive people who follow all uncommon sights with the same eagerness; and, generally, they whom you take for the people's messengers of affection are nothing but needy wretches mustered by the police to make a show in your honor.—Harper's Weekly.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHED[illegible] EFF[illegible] SEPTEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST[illegible] as follows:
For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:48 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:20 p. m. week-days.
For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.
For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.48, 6.20 p. m. week-days.
For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.
For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.
For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.
For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week days.
For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4.07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.
For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11 47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.
For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.
For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.
For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.
For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.
For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.
For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12.20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10, 21 a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawis Sunda 30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00

A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
Norwalk' Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
In Effect March 1st., 1906.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
NORTHUMBERLAND	*8 42	10 00	1 50	*5 27
Cameron	8 56	.....	12 51	[illegible]
Danville	9 05	10 19	2 11	5 47
Catawissa	9 19	10 32	2 25	6 1[illegible]
Rupert	9 24	10 37	2 29	6 1[illegible]
Bloomsburg	9 31	10 41	2 35	6 1[illegible]
Espy	9 36	10 46	2 40	6 2[illegible]
Lime Ridge	9 41	10 51	2 45	6 2[illegible]
Willow Grove	17 45	.....	12 50	.....
Briarcreek	9 48	.....	12 58	6 3[illegible]
Berwick	9 54	11 02	3 04	6 4[illegible]
Beach Haven	9 59	11 07	3 09	6 4[illegible]
Nescopeck	10 08	11 16	3 18	6 5[illegible]
Shickshinny	10 20	11 28	3 30	7 0[illegible]
Hunlock's	10 30	.....	3 41	7 09
Nanticoke	10 37	11 39	3 48	7 16
Avondale	10 40	.....	3 52	7 22
Plymouth	10 44	11 47	3 57	7 26
Plymouth Junction	10 47	.....	3 52	.....
Kingston	10 55	11 55	4 06	7 [illegible]
Luzerne	10 58	11 58	4 08	7 42
Forty Fort	11 10	.....	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7 [illegible]
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	.....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	.....	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	.....	14 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 42	12 25	4 50	*8 27

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 4[illegible]
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 22	7 07
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	f2 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 28	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 41	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 54	3 30	18 08
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	12 12	13 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	13 54	18 29
Lime Ridge	8 33	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 58	12 38	4 20	8 58
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 28	9 10
Cameron	9 14	11 01	4 38	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	11 58	9 32

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	†	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 08
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St.	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	9 40	13 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 16
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	10 10	3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 14	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 17	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	‡	‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 08	11 45
Grass Mere Park	16 01	17 12	14 47	11 00	.....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 18	11 53
Coles Creek	16 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	11 09	14 56	17 34	12 16
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	16 35	11 29	5 17	17 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. ¶ Flag stop.
W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000 | Undivided Profits $30.000 | Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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J. M Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1907

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HARMAN AND SAFETY.

Mr Sheatz was nominated for State Treasurer by the men who have for a generation used the Treasury for political purposes. They nominated him because he had a better reputation than some other members of the Organization, and it was necessary to conciliate the good will of the decent people. But he would not have been nominated if he had not been a loyal member of the Organization, and a man of whom the party bosses entertained no fears. He was put up to help the Organization recover its estige and its control of the State ds.

Two years ago the people defeated the Republican candidate because the Enterprise Bank disclosures showed what the Organization was doing with the State funds. The present Organization is exactly the same as the one of two years ago; there are the same men and the same methods and the same purposes. If there were reason for defeating the Organization then there is just as much reason now.

There is very much more, because since the Enterprise Bank collapsed and Plummer was defeated we have had the gigantic stealing in the Capitol construction laid bare. The Organization has been shown to be much worse than it was supposed to be, at least by Republicans. The Capitol disclosures afford two convincing reasons for the defeat of the Organization. One is that the conduct of Republican State Treasurers proves that the safety and good management of the public funds demands that they should be in the custody of a man who is not the beneficiary of, or on good terms with, the Republican Organization. Pennsylvania taxpayers need a watch-dog of the Treasury, and no man picked out by the Organization will do the work of one. In the second place, the prosecution of the Capitol thieves will depend in great measure upon the demand of the people. The election of Harman will be a mandate for their relentless prosecution, and the Republican party will not dare to disobey the mandate. The victory of the Organization will be accepted by the party leaders as a condonation of the financial sins of the party, and there will be no effective pursuit of the grafters.—*Phila. Record.*

Railroaders Fear Car Famine.

Despite the fact that a large number of new freight cars have been delivered to the railroads during the past year, another shortage of freight equipment is expected to take place this fall. Following a series of meetings held recently it was announced by the railroads that they were in fairly good shape to handle traffic that is expected this fall and winter. Before taking final action in awarding contracts for new equipment for 1908 delivery, the Pennsylvania and several of the other large railroads sent special agents to the large shippers to see what the prospects were for the next year. They were informed that the spring business for 1908 would be unusually heavy, and it is now feared that a car shortage will take place.

A SCURVY FALSE PRETENSE.

Mr. Sheatz, the Republican machine candidate for State Treasurer is ostentatiously vehement in denouncing the capital grafters. "There is no punishment too severe for them," he declared in his speech at Emaus on Saturday, and in his Williams' Grove speech he was even more explicit. But he was speaking in a Pickwickian sense. He knows that his election means no punishment rather than severe punishment. He understands that Penrose never would have consented to his nomination if he favored the punishment of the looters and that Gumshoe Andrews would betray him if he had the slightest notion that he favors the punishment of those pets of the machine.

John O. Sheatz is literally the product of the Penrose machine. A more servile tool of the machine has never occupied a seat in the Legislature. He was permitted to dodge the vote on some bills which the machine favored and to vote against others. But such indulgence was only allowed when there was no doubt of a safe majority. On the "press muzzler," and the bill to take the authority of filling vacancies on the election boards out of the hands of the courts and lodging it in the County Commmissioners, he voted with the gang and on the Kingston water snake and other notoriously vicious measures he lined up with Rip and Call and Salus and Shern. His nomination for State Treasurer is his recompense for such servile work.

Mr. Sheatz is also fond of referring to his work in increasing the appropriation for the public schools from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000. As a matter of fact he had very little to with that and during his two previous sessions in the Legislature made no suggestion of an increase in the school appropriation. The country members, led by William T. Creasy, have been urging an increase of the school fund for several years but got neither sympathy nor support from the city men. Last fall the matter was made an issue in the campaign and yet the Republican majority reluctantly yielded to the demands of the countrymen. Sheatz is indulging in a rather scurvy false pretense in this matter.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Prisoners in Penitentiary.

Sheriff Ent took five prisoners to the penitentiary in Philadelphia last Thursday. His assistants were Condy Langdon, of Centralia; Chas. Ross, of Berwick; A. C. Creasy, of Centre. The prisoners were: Nicholas Gedro, sentenced for 4 years; Tony Brace, seutenced tor 3 years; James LaCrosse, sentenced for 2 years; Fortunando Calabro, sentenced for 5 years, and Antonio Calabro, sentenced for 2 years and 6 months.

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the scalp healthy, and keeps it so. It is a regular hair-food; this is the real secret of its wonderful success.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 12, 1907.

It is just possible that the anti-Oriental riot in Vancouver will not be an evil at all for the United States. The rough element of Vancouver, and the rough element is large, arose on Saturday night and chased the Orientals to cover, Hindoos, Japanese and Chinese alike. The mob laid waste the Oriental quarter, and altogether the damage was more extensive than the restaurant riots in San Francisco and much more violent than the exclusion of the Japanese children from the California schools. One of the worst features of the case from a Japanese standpoint was that the Mayor of Vancouver refused either to apol gize or to pay an indemnity. He probably will do both before he gets through, for the British authorities are keen to smooth over the matter.

The place where the affair touches the United States is that the outbreak is so similar to the race antagonism displayed in California. But the situation is entirely different in that there are no strained relations between the governments of Great Britain and Japan. The two countries are bound by a strong offensive and defensive alliance, and are naturally anxious to keep their subjects from pulling each other's hair. The British authorities did all that they could to inflame the Japanese when the trouble was on with this country in aCliforni a. But since the British Columbia outbreak there has been every effort to minimize matters and smooth the thing over. The Japanese government also has taken the conciliatory attitude and there has been little printed about the outbreak in the vernacular press of Japan.

But the fact remains that racial prejudice is at the bottom of the trouble in each country. The people of British Columbia are just as much set against the Orientals and cheap Oriental labor as are the people of Oregon and California and the British government will have to negotiate an exclusion treaty with Japan for the benefit of the Northwest Territory before the matter is settled. This is the sort of a treaty that the United States has been trying to negotiate with Japan and over which there has been so much trouble. If Japan now negotiates such a treaty with Great Britain, it will have to do the same for the United States. Likewise if Great Britain does not secure such a treaty, it will mean trouble between Canada and the mother country. Relations between England and Canada have been strained several times in the past few years. The preferential tariff has not sufficed to keep up the trade of England and Canada. The Newfoundland fishing controversy with the United States is a continual open sore, and the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question a few years back came near causing an open break between Canada and England. So the feelings of the Canadians are none too cordial to the "Mother Country," and the Japanese treaty will have to be concluded to keep them quiet. Japan will not want to negotiate an exclusion treaty. It will be a sore thing for national pride and an admission of inferiority that Japan will be loath to make. At the same time, the treaty will be negotiated because it suits Japan's policy to do so now. But it will add to the covert animosity against its paper ally and when the time comes, as it will in the course of a few years, for Japan to make her move in India, she will do it with all the more avidity that she feels she has a grudge to pay off in the bargain. Then the British Empire will find to its cost that it has been supping with a party with whom according to tradition one should use a long spoon.

***

During this week the North Carolina rate case has been going on in Washington before a special master who has been taking testimony. It has not been a particularly interesting hearing from a public standpoint, involving the cost of railroad operating and the difference between interstate and intrastate expenses. But one interesting matter flashed up in the course of a wrangle between counsel. Ex-Representative Woodward, who is attorney for the state, declared that the Southern railroad had kept a special man here in Washington to lobby for it all through the sessions of Congress, and has paid him a regular salary of $3,000 a year. Capt Thom, counsel for the railroad, declared loudly that this was a slander and defied Mr. Woodward to prove it. This brought almost an audible laugh from all the old timers and especially from the newspaper men who attended the hearing. It is a notorious fact that all the railroads and all the special interests keep men here on a retaining fee to lobby for them whenever there is any legislation that they want or do not want before Congress. The practice is well known and admitted. The only point on which Capt. Thom's denial probably was correct was that the Southern paid a man $3,000 a year for that sort of a job. The men the railroads and other big interests need here in Washington are not to be had for $3,000 salaries. In this much the Captain's denial probably was correct.

***

Postmaster General von Meyer has been talking shop to his friends and constituents up in New England. He is a gentleman who has spent very little time in Washington. In fact the people in the departments have scarcely had a chance to get acquainted with him. But he has picked up several notions about running the Post-office Department, and being a very adhesive gentleman, is apt to stick to them. For one thing, he is strongly in favor of a parcels post. This is a thing that the country has long needed and that it would have had many years ago had it not been for the express companies. They object to the government carrying parcels cheaply for the public when they can tax that same public heavily for the service. He is also strongly in favor of postal savings banks, and this is a thing even more to the advantage especially of rural communities. The savings bank has grown and prospered immensely in this country in the past few years, and it is claimed that postal banks not only would extend the savings system but would scarcely interfere at all with the savings banks already established. The rural free delivery is another thing that Mr. von Meyer has much at heart, and he has plans for its extension that probably will please the rural communities when they are divulged and will make the next Congress sit up and take notice when he asks for the appropriation to carry them out.

NO TREATING.

Candidates Cannot Set Up Drinks and Smokes.

Commenting on the decision of Judge Walling, of Erie county, in regard to the corrupt practices act, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: "The court in Erie county has ruled that the giving of cigars or buying of drinks by the candidate or his representatives for campaign purposes is violating the corrupt practices act. This sweeping opinion was handed down in a case against the mayor of Erie, who, it is claimed, is serving in that office illegally. Steps are under way to have him ousted from office, because, among other alleged acts is the charge that he treated voters to cigars and beer. The termination of this case will be watched with much interest because of its bearing upon the corrupt practices act. The decision that the money spent for cigars and drink was clearly illegal, may have the effect of candidates for office and their friends to exercise greater care in conforming to the provisions of the corrupt practices act."

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this otfice. 3t.

Jealous Man Killed Rival.

Shamokin Stirred by Another Murder.

Northumberland county is being stirred with the news that another murder has been committed within its borders.

Jealous for some time past because Michael Morad paid attention to his sweetheart, Michael Bordner, of Shamokin, on Sunday armed himself with a revolver, entered the former's home and shot Morad through the head, killing him.

Bordner later packed his clothes at a boarding house to escape to New York. Friends of Morad learned of the crime and captured Bordner as he was about to leave.

Mystery now veils the case. It is claimed that the shooting was accidental, and yet two bullets were discharged into the victim's head. The case was heard Monday by a justice and Bordner was held for court.

Everything That's New

in Men's and Young Men's Wear for this autumn is here now for your inspection. Never before had we such a varied assortment of styles and fabrics to show you in

FALL SUITS

$10.00 to $25.00

Nor were we ever able to offer you such splendid value as we do this season.

..Fall Overcoats..

—AND—

∴ RAIN COATS ∴

$10 to $40

The New Shapes in Soft and Stiff Hats designed by America's leading makers, Stetson, Knox, Melville, are all here.

$1.50 to $4.00.

TOWNSEND'S NEW STORE.

BUYING TIME FOR Thrifty Housewives

Right at this time when good housewives are buying Furniture and Kitchen Ware, our extra values will make this store the mecca for nearly all of them.

Now just a word as to this Furniture. We only ask that you look all around—compare ours with other stock and we feel confident of your verdict—"I CAN DO BETTER AT PURSEL'S."

And the Kitchen Helps—we can only mention a few in the space of course, but if you have a need in that line come here. We will save you money every time.

Furniture.

Rocking Chairs 1.50 to 15.00.
Parlor and Library Tables 1.50 to 22.50.
Buffets 20.00 to 39.50.
Side Boards 10.00 to 35.00
China Closets 20.00 to 40
Extension Tables 5.00 to 35.00.
Dining Chairs 4.50 to 25.00 a Set.
Couches 6.75 to 39.00,
Chiffoniers 6.00 to 22.50.
Bed Room Suits 16.50 to $100.
White Enameled and Brass Beds 5.00 to 35.00.

Kitchen Helps

A full and complete line of the justly celebrated Edleweiss cooking ware 10c to 1.50.
Rochester Nickle ware in Chafing dishes, tea and coffee pots, syrup jugs and what not—all guaranteed.
Scrub Brushes 10c to 25c
White Wash Brushes 25 to 50c.
Wisp Brooms 10 to 25c.

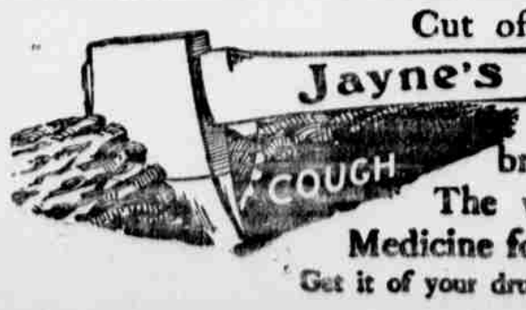
Kitchen Helps

Floor Brushes 1.00 to 1.50
Wall Brushes 60c.
Stove Brushes 15 to 25c.
Washing Machines 7.50 to 9.50.
Clothes Wringers 1.75 to 3.50.
Carpet Sweepers 1.75 to 2.75.
Cedar Wash Tubs, (three sizes) 90c., 1.35 and 1.75.
Painted Pine wash tubs 75 to 90c.
Galvanized wash tubs 80, 90 and 1.00.
Wash Boards 15 to 40c.
Wood Scrub Buckets 20c
Galvanized Buckets, 10 qt. size 20c., 12 qt. size 25c
Fibre water buckets 35c.
Heavy Tin water buckets, 12 qt. size 40c., 14 qt. 50c.
Enameled water buckets 38 to 90c.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers (with lid) No. 8 for 1.25 and No. 9 for 1.35.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8 for 1.35 and No. 9 for 1.50.
All copper Wash Boilers $3

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.



The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot.

Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means.

You are cordially invited to come in aud see these new fashions.

The Progressive Shoe Store

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Aldinger, of New York city, recently.

Elwell's orchestra played at Harry Rinker's last Saturday evening. Many people enjoyed the fine music.

The Lutheran church choir will give a 15 cent supper on Friday evening, September 20th. Elwell's orchestra will furnish music.

ANY MAN who has ever sold nursery stock will learn something to his advantage by addressing BOX 1105, WATERLOO, N. Y. 9-19-4t.

O. A. Stonge has made some extensive improvements at his Grovania hotel recently, in the way of new buildings and repainting.

The Baptist congregation tendered a reception to the new students of the Normal School on Monday evening. It was a very pleasant affair.

W. S. Reed treated the Men's Bible Union to a watermelon feast at Columbia Park last Thursday night. The attendance was large, and music was furnished by C. P. Elwell's band.

Mrs. Earhart has paid her fine of $500, which will go to the Columbia County Law Library. This was part of her sentence for keeping a bawdy house. She is in jail for 90 days as the balance of her penalty.

H. M. Johnson will sell at public sale on the premises, one and one-half miles from Jerseytown, on Wednesday, October 30th, 1907, a lot of personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, farming implements, and household goods. ts.

PATENTS Money in small inventions as well as large. Send for free booklet. **Milo B. Stevens & Co.**, 884 14th St., **Washington, D. C.** Branches: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit Estab. 1864. 9-19-4t.

Miss Edna Welliver, a popular clerk in Pursel's store was married on Wednesday morning at 7:15 o'clock at her home on Leonard street, to Barton Fortner of Catawissa. Only the families were present. Dr. Hemingway performed the ceremony. The young couple left at noon for a wedding journey.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa. post office: Mr. W. W. Conant, (2) Mr. Geo. W. Stewart, Mr. Frank Watts, Mr. Harvey N. Wedbam, Miss Rose Williams, Pop Watkins. Cards: Mr. Clyde Appleman, Mrs. Millie Conner, Miss Mable Jones, Miss Anna Patterson, Master Charlie Peterson.

Miss Mary Rhawn died at the Joseph Ratti Hospital on Tuesday evening. She was admitted there five weeks ago with typhoid fever. She was a daughter of George Rhawn of Catawissa, and her age was 22 years. The funeral will be held on Friday.

Two other members of the same family have the same disease.

An inventor has discovered that all grades of paper can be manufactured from the stalks of the cotton plant—which have heretofore been a waste product. In addition to paper, alcohol and smokeless powder can also be obtained—so it is said. This will mean one hundred millions of dollars annually to the cotton raising states of this country—providing it is all true.

The Masons held their last meeting in their old rooms in the Wirt Building on Monday night. The rooms have been rented by Moore & Achenbach who will conduct a pool and billiard room.

On Tuesday evening the windows were thrown open and the room lighted up. It was an unusual sight and probably the first time it was ever seen since the erection of the building.

ROUGH—BOMBOY.

Miss Geraldine, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bomboy, was united in matrimony to Mr. Frank K. Rough of Berwick on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, at the home of the bride on West Main street. Rev. J. E. Byers performed the ceremony, a very pretty ring service being used. The bride and groom were unattended, the bride was attired in a very becoming travelling suit of blue broadcloth with hat to match.

During the ceremony Miss Ruth Bomboy, sister of the bride played "Hearts and Flowers" on the piano, and the effect was beautiful nd impressive. Only members of the two families were present.

After an elegant wedding dinner the bridal couple left on the Pennsylvania railroad for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Both of these young people are popular in their respective towns, and have hosts of friends who wish them a long life of unalloyed happiness. Mr. Rough is successfully engaged in the meat business in Berwick, where they will reside.

Tax Collector's Job Goes a Begging.

Columbia County Commissioners Cannot Get Any One to Take Job in Centralia.

It isn't often the case that a tax collector's job goes a begging, but such is the case at the present time in Centralia. Nobody will take the job and the County Commissioners, as well as Solicitor Rhawn, are in a quandary as to how to get the taxes collected.

Because of the inability to secure taxes from the foreigners and from the floating population of a mining town, no man can be secured who will give bond for the amount of the tax duplicate which amounts to about $1500 county taxes and $5500 town taxes. The result is that but a little over half of the taxes are collected.

At the present time Edward Minnich is acting as a receiver of taxes, but he will give no bond to collect any taxes. He will only receive what are paid to him there.

The result of the county's effort to get a collector will be watched with much interest, and it is doubtful if a man will be secured who will undertake the job.

Bloomsburg Fair.

The Fifty-third annual Fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society will be held October 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1907.

The grounds have been greatly improved by the addition of five acres of land purchased this season and new buildings erected for the accommodation of horses and cattle.

New and interesting attractions have been secured, the exhibits will, from present indications, surpass anything of the past.

The races will be for the 2:18 pace, 2:27 trot and 2:25 pace on Wednesday; 2:12 pace, 2:16 trot and 2:21 pace Thursday and Free for All; 2:20 trot and 2:15 pace Friday. The purses being $400, $500 and $600 will attract the best horses in the circuits.

The Bloomsburg Fair is a Great Home Week. You will meet all yovr old frinds there. Competition open to all. Premium Lists mailed on application.

Harder—Crist.

Frank M. Harder, son of Geo. W. Harder, was married at half past seven o'clock yesterday to Miss Anna R. Crist at the bride's home in Williamsport, Rev. W. C. Hogg of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, officiating. Clyde Kemp, of Bloomsburg, and Miss Nell J. Crist, sister of the bride, were the attending couple. Mr. and Mrs. Harder will reside in one of the Titman flats on their return from a wedding trip.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building Bloomsburg, Pa

WILL FIGHT THE NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The County Commissioners' Convention Declares Against It and Lackawanna County Will Not Hold No More Unless the State Pays the Bill.

One of the results of the County Commissioners' convention, held in York during the past week, will be a fight against the uniform primaries law. The Commissioners adopted resolutions condemning it and the County Commissioners of Lackawanna county have announced that there will be no more uniform primaries in that county unless the State agrees to meet the expense of conducting them.

In an interview County Commissioner Durkin, of Scranton, stated that this is the stand the Commissioners have taken.

"The fact is," Mr. Durkin explained, "a number of counties in the state refused to recoguize the law unless the state agreed to meet the expense. We decided to go ahead and to conduct them with the expectation that the state would reimburse. But this the state refused to do for the reason that there was no opinion as yet from the attorney general as to the constitutionality of the act. There is no way to compel us to conduct the primaries and unless the state pays the bills as we think it should under the law there is no reason why the county should be required to pay."

Another thing which the County Commissioners will refuse to pay as the result of action taken at the convention is the increase given by an act of the recent legislature to county assessors. Their pay was increased from two dollars to two and one-half per day. It was decided not to pay this for the reason that there is a constitutional prohibition against increasing or reducing a person's pay during his term of office.

Neither will any of the registrars of vital statistics in the county be paid unless they force action by suing the Commissioners.

CONYNGHAM DIRECTORS OUSTED AGAIN.

Conyngham School District has its trouble. It seems impossible to find six men down there who can agree upon the manner of conducting the schools. The present board had failed to elect a corps of teachers, hence the petition to oust them.

The petition for removal was heard by the court last Saturday, and after hearing testimony the board was turned out, and the following appointed in their places: George Weller, James Corrigan, William Fennell, Charles Wediman, Thomas McHale and George Hinckley.

The evidence disclosed attempts at bribery to secure votes for certain teachers, and it may be the end is not yet.

Bought Ammerman Property.

J. M. Ammerman has sold his store property and dwelling at Forks to W. H. Derr, of Derr, Bros. Possession will be delivered January 1st.

Mr. Derr will remodel the house, and enlarge it, and will make a summer resort out of it. That vicinity is rapidly growing popular for summer visitors, and a number of Bloomsburg people have cottages there. It is a beautiful spot, along the banks of Fishing Creek, and affords abundant opportunity for fishing and bathing.

Mr. Derr is an experienced caterer and will enjoy a large patronage.

Mr. Ammerman and family will move to Bloomsburg.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Columbia County Educational Association will begin its fall sessions on Saturday next, in the Court House. The meeting will be an interesting one, and all teachers, especially the new ones, are urged to be present.

Addresses will be made by Dr. Waller at the morning session, and by Prof. O. H. Bakeless in the afternoon. Officers will be elected, and plans formed for the year's work.

Elected Superintendent.

Douglas Ford has been elected superintendent of the Irondale Electric Light Company, and has entered upon his duties. He formerly held the same position, but resigned to accept another position out of town.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Pa. 5-23-1y*

"Necessity the Mother of Invention."

The pioneer home of sixty or seventy or more years ago of this community may be described as beginning in the woods; clearing the spot where the house was built, with plenty of territory for an ideal farm, covered thickly with heavy timber and a thick growth of underbrush, and some parts well spattered with stones, all of which had to be cleared away before the soil could be tilled. All of this required bone and muscle as no machinery could in any wise do this work. The "Arm Strong" and horse power were the only available means then in vogue to prepare the land for cultivation. Now then, the pioneer felled his trees, cut his logs, built him an house and barn without carpenter or mason, often not even flatten his logs, but put them up in the round, and often to thatch the roofs with straw. We remember seeing straw roofs on barns and sheds, as many had no shingle timber, they used straw. We have seen many barns covered with slabs of wood. After building a large chimney as an appendage to the log house of one or two rooms, and a few splint bottom chairs and several benches, the outfit for sitting was complete. The floors, upper and lower, in a story and half building, were the only means of dividing the upper and lower apartments and the upper was reached by winding stairs, or ladders, as the upper apartment was only an attic at best. There were no plastered ceilings as so few of them were plastered at all.

The joists were asually hewed square, but we often saw them in the round. A few beds equipped with feather ticks, straw ticks, bolsters and pillows were the comfortable protection against the wintry blasts and piercing cold. Trundle beds were much used for children to sleep in. These were low beds on rollers, that would be pushed under the bed at day and drawn out from under the bed when children retired for the night. A bureau, and few cutlery articles, iron pots and griddle were an essential necessity. And as the people had no carpets, and of necessity the floors had to be regularly scrubbed and rubbed once or twice each week. Water was thrown over the floor, then sand scattered over it, then scrubbed and rubbed with splint hickory brooms, after which it was mopped up with a housecloth. The houses were thus aired, cleansed and sweetened by this terrible back breaking ordeal of the faithful and dutiful housewife. Now then the tobacco chewer again had a nice, clean place to squirt his filthy tobacco juice.

During fly time the people did not have screen doors, mosquito bar nor other house-fly preventives to keep these pests out. But they had their fly traps, such as a pair of boards conveniently joiued together as to stand apart, the inside of which was thinly spread with molasses, and suspended from a joist by a string. As soon as these boards were black with flies some one would step up and bang these boards together when thousands of these flies would be mashed by striking together these boards. Another trap was contrived in this manner. A glass vessel was partly filled with soap suds, and a piece of bread, spread on the under side in which was a small hole cut, and this bread was placed over the vessel containing the suds with the spread side underneath, and when the flies crawled in to sip the molasses, some one would strike the bread a gentle blow and the flies would drop into the vessel containing the suds.

Then again, think of plowing the ground with wooden boards and wooden plows with a mere iron shire. The furrows did not slicken down as they now do with our modern chilled plows.

There is too much to be told of primeval life that we scarcely know where to begin. But occasionally I will try to give glimpses of it. Corn brooms were a thing unknown and hickory splint brooms were used for sweeping by everybody.

J. C. WENNER.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

CHIMNEY SWALLOWS.

Chimney swallows have returned, and every night it is quite a sight to see hundreds of them flying about and finally settling in the tower of the Methodist church.

Years ago they used to roost in the chimney of the William McKelvy mansion, now the First National Bank building, by the thousands, returning year after year, but for some time they have not been seen.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CLEARANCE SALE

of lots of dependable merchandise at reduced prices.

WHITE DRESSES

$ 6.50 Suits now $ 4.75
17.50 " " 12.50
10.00 " " 7.00

WOOL SUITS.

$19.75 now $12.75
14.00 " 10.00
20.00 " 14.00

LAWN WAISTS.

1.25 grade now 79 cents
Others in proportion at 1.00, 1.50, 1.80.

WHITE DRESS

Skirts of Shrunken Muslin and Linens at 98 cts. 1.20 and 1.25

SPIDER SILKS.

Handsome patterns, choice printings. Regular 50c. pieces now 39 cents.

LAWNS, BATISTES, &c., at Reduced Prices.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00
Our Price $1.00

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Date.....

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

POPE BANS MODERNISM

Tells Bishops To Tear Bad Books From Faithful.

SUGGESTS REVISION

Rigid Censorship His Remedy—May Be Bitter at France or United States. — Orders Dismissal of Teachers Who Profess Modernistic Theories.

Rome, Sept. 18.—A special, enlarged edition of the Osservatore Romano, published, gives the Latin text of the Papal encyclical. It occupies more than seventeen columns. No Papal utterance of Leo XIII. carried with it greater discouragement of advanced thought. Pius X. indeed contends that he is but following in the footsteps of Leo, whose public acts are liberally quoted in the encyclical.

The clause enjoining the establishment of college censors in each diocese for the revision of the Catholic literary output is especially discussed. The words of the Pope in connection with this subject are very impressive. No books or newspapers of modernist tendency may be left in the hands of any publi in the universities or seminaries. He adds:

"Everything must be done to banish from your diocese every pernicious book. The Bishops are to be above all human fear, to trample all fleshy imprudence under foot, and heedless of the outcry of the wicked, are to remember our proscription and tear out of the hands of the faithful all bad books and all bad writings. This is not only a right conferred on them but a duty we impose on them."

At the end of the encyclical the Pope says he forsees that the adversaries of the Church will represent it as the enemy of science and progress. "To this accusation," says the Pope, "we will reply by our actions.

"We have decided to act with all our power toward the foundation of a private institution which shall group together the most illustrious representatives of Catholic science. It will be its object to favor and help, with Catholic truth for its light and guide, the progress of everything that can be caled true science or erudition."

There is much specuation as to whether the encyclical is aimed at one country more than another. Some regard it as specially directed against France, while others hold that the United States is aimed at, but it may be doubted whether the Pope was influenced by any national considerations.

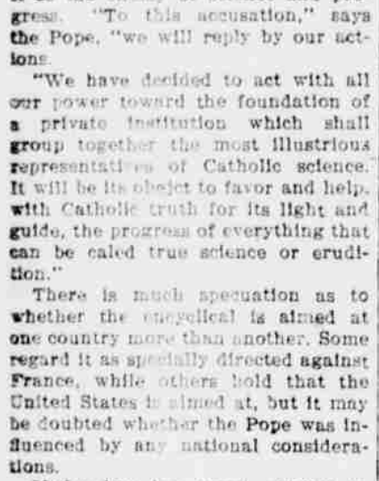
Modernism has great vitality in Italy itself, where many learned priests have been removed from professional chairs in recent years for favoring it, athough without any apparent effect in suppressing it. It is gravely questioned by sincere Catholics whether the present document has reached its mark. There are many who hold that if the encyclical is ridgedly enforced it will lead to schism.

NO RACE PROBLEM—STRAUS.

Difference on Pacific Coast Purely Economic.

Washington, Sept. 17.—There is no race problem between Caucasians and Mongolians on the Pacific Coast.

To this conviction has come Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Investigation on the coast, from which he returned Thursday. Mr. Straus's observations have convinced



OSCAR STRAUS.

him that it is purely an economic question, and though he does not use that language, what he says makes it clear that it is another phase of the perennial war between the union and the scab.

In Hawaii, Mr. Straus says, there is no race question at all, and his explanation is that they have solve the problem there by letting each race do the work for which it alon is peculiarly vtted.

"The labor situation on the coast," Mr. Straus said, "in reference to Oriental labor is simply this: The employers want that kind of labor, and organized labor is opposed to it. It is a mistake to regard this desire for or opposition to Oriental labor as a race question.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE.

Names a Yacht in the 68 Foot Class. In Formal Letter.

New York, Sept. 18.—The challenge for a race for the America's Cup, which is now on its way across the ocean and which has been sent by the Royal Irish Yacht Club on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, is concise and to the point and is not hedged about by all sorts of conditions which might make it hard for the New York Yacht Club to accept. It simply asks for a series of races under terms similar to those in which Sir Thomas has already participated, asks that the yachts be measured acording to the rule of the New York Yacht Club and names a yacht, the Shamrock IV., in the 68 foot rating class, or about 77 feet on the water line, as the challenger.

This is stated on the authority of yachtsmen who are in the confidence of Sir Thomas Lipton and who are now in New York. They understand that the challenge itself is a very brief document and they deny the stories that so many changes from the conditions of former races are asked for that there may be trouble in having the club accept the present challenge.

MCKINLEY DEDICATION DAY.

Trustees Arranging the Programme to be Announced Later.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 19.—A meeting of the McKinley National Memorial trustees was held here, attended by Vice President Fairbanks, Secretary Cortelyou, Governor Herrick, Mr. Charles G. Dawes, Mr. Franklin Murphey, Justice Day and Judge Henry W. Harter. The purpose of the meeting was to approve the programme for dedication day, September 30. The official programme will not be announced in detail, however, for a few days.

It was announced that arrangements had been completed whereby President Roosevelt, upon his arrival here September 30, will be taken direct from his train to the Central High School, where the public and parochial school children are to be massed and sing "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." The President will deliver an address to the children.

25 DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

Confused Orders Caused Collision on the Boston & Maine.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 17.—Twenty persons are dead and twenty-seven more or less seriously injured as the result of a mistake in one figure by a train despatcher in Concord, which sent the southbound Quebec express crashing head on into a northbound freight train on the single track of the Boston and Maine Railroad four miles north of Canaan.

Confusion of the numbers 30 and 34 gave both trains the right of way, and the express had rounded a curve into a straight stretch of track about a mile long when the freight train, coming from the opposite direction, bore down upon it. Both engine drivers set their brakes and jumped. The locomotives, locked in a firm embrace, rolled into a ditch, and the baggage car of the express was shot back into the first passenger car, tearing it asunder from end to end.

PLAY DROVE HIM INSANE.

Has Been Impersonating Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 19.—When Albert Deaver, for many years a well known man of Henry county, was admitted to the insane asylum here this morning the authorities declared it was the strangest case that had ever come under their observation. Deaver has been for months a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and his transformations have been so marked that friends determined to put him under restraint lest he should do himself and others harm.

Three years ago Deaver attended a theatre where the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde play was rendered, and he was so much impressed by it that he began soon after to act the two parts. He was educated at Depauw University, was a man of strong powers as a linguist.

COURTS FINE FIVE ROADS.

From $200 to $2,000 for Neglect of Cattle While in Transit.

Rochester, Sept. 19.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis were fined $2,000 and $800 respectively by the Federal Court at Canandaigua yesterday, for violating the Federal law providing that cattle shall be fed and watched in transit and given a rest of five hours outside of cars in every forty-eight hours.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—The Federal Court fined the Grand Trunk Railway $800, the Erie $200 and the Wabash $200 for confining cattle in railroad cars more than forty-eight hours at a stretch.

Franco-Canadian Deal.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The new commercial Franco-Canadian treaty will be signed soon by the French Minister of Affairs for France, By Sir Francis Burke, British Ambassador at Paris, and by Messrs. Fielding and and Brodeur for Canada.

It is expected to greatly stimulate trade between France and Canada.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

The taking of testimony from officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for use in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, was begun in the Federal Building in New York.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, declared himself in favor of Joseph G. Cannon for the republican Presidential nomination.

The protocol for a Central American peace conference, to be held in Washington in November, was signed by the representatives of the five republics concerned.

San Francisco appropriated $20,000 to be used during September in an effort to stamp out the bubonic plague, thirty cases of which have broken out in the city.

Thomis R. Patton, grand treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, left $2,000,000 to build a home for the orphans of Masons.

Four men were killed in an automobile accident at Colorado Springs.

Climbing a pole for his lunch box, which he had hidden, a lineman was killed by electricity on the New York Central Railroad.

Five persons bitten by a dog were sent from Phillipsburg, N. J., to the Pasteur Institute in Brooklyn.

Reductions of $22.50 in the price of cabin tickets were announced by the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Japanese in Seattle, Wash., have received pledges from the Chief of Police that they will be protected from any outbreak of rioting.

W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, told the Freight Traffic Association, in session in Chicago that the railroads were doing their best to obey the law.

Friends of President Roosevelt declared a continuation of attacks upon him by financial interests might force him to run again for President.

Chicago will vote on the adoption of a proposed charter which will increase taxation.

According to a report by the Department of Sanitation of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the health of the workmen has been greatly improved.

Attorney General Bonaparte denied that he is going to resign.

Every discoverable defect in the battle ships will be remedied before the fleet starts for the Pacific.

A newspaper canvass of New England republicans showed Messrs Taft and Hughes far in the lead as first choices for the Presidential nomination.

Strikers in Pittsburg, chasing a non-union man who shot one of their numbers, mistook a detective for the man wanted and hanged him to a lamp post, but cut him down in time to save him.

"Shimose," a high explosive used by the Japanese navy in the war with Russia, has been made a subject of study by the Navy Department at Washington.

Mr. George Wesley Davis of Butte, Mont., and three members of the New York Supreme Court have arrived in London on their way home from Continental tours.

That the famous $5,000,000 Kann collection of paintings and sculptures may eventually come to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is the inference in a statement by the Director General of the Berlin Museums, who says Herr Kann feared the collection would be broken up or sold to English or American buyers.

Labor leaders are preparing to oppose the federal administration on the ground that Secretary Straus is laying plans to assist Asiatic immigration.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick was stricken blind when her son was visiting the Ohio State Prison.

Charles Gardner, a mine boss at Pittsburg, Kan., shot and killed two mine laborers after he and his sister had been attacked and fatally wounded by them.

Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker U. S. N. (retired), died suddenly in York, Me., aged seventy-two years.

W. G. Bierd, general manager of the Panama Railroad, contemplates resigning to accept a larger salary in the United States.

Yellow fever broke out in the American camp at Cienfuegos and it is feared the infection may sweep over the island.

E. H. Harriman and members of his hunt club offended farmers of Loudon county, Virginia, by dining in a separate room at a dinner tendered to the formers.

Spontaneous combustion caused a fire in the coal bunkers of the battle ship Indiana at the League Island Navy Yard, but brave work by the ship's company saved the ship, without damage.

Secretary Root, Washington despatches said, originated the idea of submitting Newfoundland fishery disputes to arbitration at The Hague.

William C. Warren, leader of the republican forces of Erie county, declared his belief that Governor Hughes would be the republican nominee for the Presidency.

Rear Admiral Clark pointed out the dangers confronting the battle ship fleet in its passage through Magellan Strait.

Ten thousand veterans of the civil war marched through streets of Saratoga in a drenching rain.

In a speech at the Ohio Day celebration at the Jamestown Exposition Judson Harmon urged State control of corporations and opposed all tax on wealth.

Stuyvesant Fish and J. T. Harahan met at an Illinois Central Board meeting in New York and no blows were strurk.

Chester B. Runyan, who stole $96,000 from the Windsor Trust Company, of New York was sentenced to seven years in prison.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Complete disagreement on the subject of laying of mines was the result of a conference of plenary Powers at the Peace Conference.

An explosion in a turret on the Japanese battle ship Kashima resulted in the killing or wounding of thirty-eight men.

Special cable advices from Tokio announce that the Japanese will object to negotiations with Canada looking to a limitation of Japanese immigration.

The Minister of the Interior of France acording to a despatch, has annulled the decree expelling Mr. James N. Winslow, of New York, from the country.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in a speech at Glasgow, eulogized New York city's municipal government at the expense of those of Great Britain.

According to a despatch from Bangkok, France has promoted Mr. Edward H. Strobel, General Adviser to Siam, to be Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and has appointed Mr. Westengard an Officer of the Legion.

President Fallieres' commutation of the death sentence of Soleilland, murderer of a child, to life imprisonment led to remarkable demonstrations in Paris, in which women took a prominent part.

At the International Milk Congress, in Brussels, Dr. Henry L. Colt, of Newark, N. J., strongly opposed the proposal for the compulsory pasteurization of milk.

On the London Stock Exchange the week closed with a better feeling, in spite of Wall street's slump.

President Roosevelt's proposal to remit a portion of the Chinese indemnity has effaced the resentment felt against America because of the exclusion policy.

King Carlos of Portugal, a despatch says, in order to reduce his weight, takes his meals on a chair fitted with a weighing apparatus.

The Effel tower is to be repainted, the top white and the lower part yellow, at a cost of $15,000, says a despatch.

General George S. Batcheller in an interview declares that the action of the Standard Old and other American trusts is subversive of democracy.

General Drude has been ordered to make a decisive attack on the Morocco tribesmen, selecting a favorable opportunity.

Emperor Nicholas' yacht, the Standart, with the imperial family, ran on the rocks off the coast of Finland.

Archibald Henry Blount, of Orleton, Hertfordshire, England, has bequeathed $400,000 to Yale University.

According to a despatch from San Sebastian, Kink Alfonso underwent an operation for the removal of nasal polypi.

The Pope called the first Plenary Council ever held in the Philippines.

Anti-American agitators in Japan are silent in the face of the Vancouver affair.

SPORTING NEWS.

Forty-one players started in the men's singles of the lawn tennis tournament for the New Jersey State championship at Morristown.

The Yankees defeated the Athletics The Giants lost two games to Boston, while Brooklyn was twice defeated by Philadelphia.

F. R. Hitchcock's Dandelion won the Oriental Handicap at Gravesend in a close finish with H. B. Duryea's Running Water.

More than twenty-five candidates for the Yale football team began outdoor practice under their head coach and their captain.

Roosevelt's Friends Angry.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19.—Indiana friends of President Roosevelt are incensed at the statement that the President is responsible for the serving of cocktails at the Fairbanks home.

They asert that the attempt to shift the responsibility to the President's shoulders, when the dinner was arranged long before the Chief Executive entered the State, is a disgrace.

CHANGING THE CALENDAR.

The Caesars and Pope Gregory Made Big Alterations.

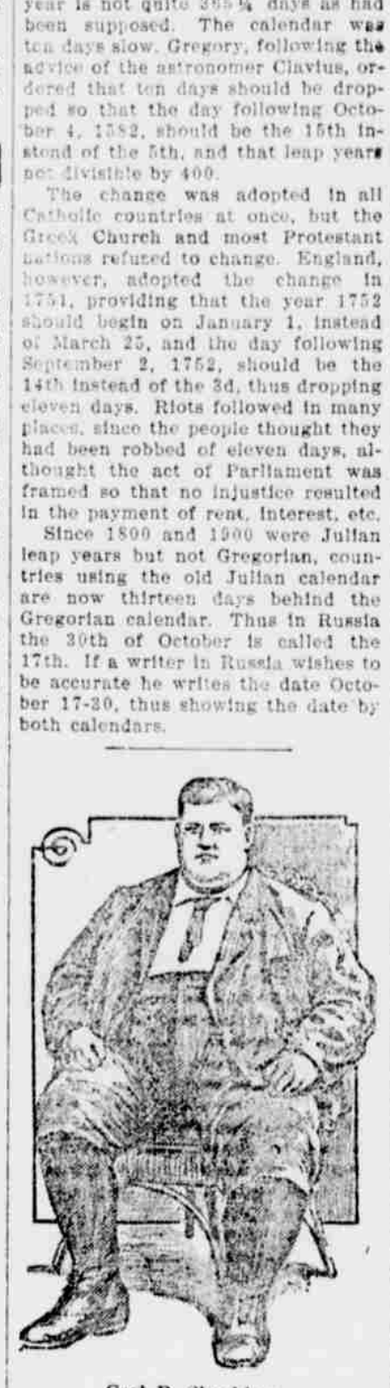
When Julius Caesar came into power he found the Roman calendar in confusion. The Alexandrian astronomer, Sosigenes, suggested the Julian calendar, which, with slight modifications, is one we use to-day. The beginning of the year was moved back from March to January 1. Previous to that time September was the seventh month (from septem seven). October the eighth (octo, eight), etc. In honor of himself Caesar changed the name of the fifth month from Quintilis to July.

Augustus Caesar, successor to Julius, not to be outdone, changed the name of the sixth month from Sextilis to August, and stole a day from February to make August as great a month as July.

At the time of Pope Gregory the Julian calendar had thrown the reckoning out ten days because the year is not quite 365¼ days as had been supposed. The calendar was ten days slow. Gregory, following the advice of the astronomer Clavius, ordered that ten days should be dropped so that the day following October 4, 1582, should be the 15th instead of the 5th, and that leap years not divisible by 400.

The change was adopted in all Catholic countries at once, but the Greek Church and most Protestant nations refused to change. England, however, adopted the change in 1751, providing that the year 1752 should begin on January 1, instead of March 25, and the day following September 2, 1752, should be the 14th instead of the 3d, thus dropping eleven days. Riots followed in many places, since the people thought they had been robbed of eleven days, although the act of Parliament was framed so that no injustice resulted in the payment of rent, interest, etc.

Since 1800 and 1900 were Julian leap years but not Gregorian, countries using the old Julian calendar are now thirteen days behind the Gregorian calendar. Thus in Russia the 30th of October is called the 17th. If a writer in Russia wishes to be accurate he writes the date October 17-30, thus showing the date by both calendars.



Carl B. Shackless, of Summerfield, Ohio, who is fifteen years old six foot two inches tall and weighs 488 pounds.

Kept Pledge to Highwayman.

The fourth Earl Stanhope, when on his homeward way late one dark night, was held up by the most gentlemanly of highwaymen, who preferred his request for money or the nobleman's life in quite the nicest way. It happened that Lord Stanhope had not any money with him and was disinclined to yield the alternative, says the London Standard.

"Your watch, then," suggested the gentleman at the opposite end of the pistol. That watch the Earl explained, was dear to him. He valued it at a hundred guineas, and would not surrender it. "What I will do," he said, "is to bring and deposit in this tree the worth of the watch in money, and you can call and get it tomorrow night."

"Done, m' lord," said the highwayman.

The law knew nothing about this arrangement, and the Earl did as he had promised. He placed the hundred guineas where the highwayman might at his leisure collect it. And there, so far as he knew, the matter ended.

Years afterward he attended a great banquet in the city, and found himself pleasantly entertained by an extremely well known man, whose signature was good for a sum in several figures. Next day came to Lord Stanhope a letter enclosing the sum of 100 guineas. Accompanying it was a note begging his acceptance of a loan granted some years previously to the man who now forwarded it.

That loan, said the letter, had enabled the sender to gain a new start in life, to make a fortune and to renew acquaintance at dinner on the previous night with his lordship. The city magnate and the highwayman of earlier days were one and the same.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WANTED PRESIDENT'S HELP

Demented Man Wanted Roosevelt to Aid Him Collect $10,000,000.

FROM ROCKEFELLER

Couldn't Raise Any One At the Back Entrance, So He Went Around Front Where He Was Halted—Dressed in Overalls He Rode On Freight Trains To New York.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 18.—Secret Service Officer Washer was on duty in front of President Roosevelt's house at Sagamore Hill at 7 o'clock tonight when he saw a man dressed in overalls and wearing a slouch hat step around from the rear of the house. Washer didn't say anything at first, because he thought the man might be employed on the farm, but when he went up on the porch and started to ring the doorbell Washer asked him what he wanted.

"Want to see the President to get him to make John D. Rockefeller pay me $10,000,000 he owes me," the man said. "I now that's the only way I'll ever get the money."

Washer asked the man about himself and the visitor in the overalls said he was Orlando Toland and had come all the way from Oxford, Ala., to see the President. He said that he had beaten his way on freight trains to Washington and when he found the President gone he stole a ride to New York. He walked all the way out to Oyster Bay, he said.

Washer then sent a hurry call to the Oyster Bay garage for one of the Government automobiles and the man was rushed down to the Executive offices. There Secret Service men who knew Alabama questioned him, and were convinced that he was telling the truth.

Before it was decided what to do with Toland the Secret Service man routed out of bed Constable Charley Townsend with the idea of putting him in the lockup. When they talked with the man a little more they decided that he was perfectly harmless, gave him what he thought was a letter to Rockefeller ordering him to pay Toland what he owed him on sight, and then sent him to New York on the 10 o'clock train.

Toland told the officers that Rockefeller offered him $65,000,000 if he would find out who murdered a certain woman in St. Paul. He said he didn't discover the murderer, but thought his work on the case was worth at least $10,000,000.

Arbitratress of Nations.

The Hague, Sept. 19.—The Italian and Argentine delegations at the Peace Conference have been empowered by their respective Governments to conclude an arbitration treaty, which will be signed with great solemnity in the Hall of Knights. The

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

two countries selected Queen Wilhelmina as their arbitratress in the treaty, in case of a divergency of opinion, and Her Majesty willingly accepted the task.

AN ADVOCATE OF FREE LOVE.

California Lecturer Tells His Audience Marriage Is a Crime.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The lecture of Prof. Edgar Larkin, astronomer, who once was in charge of Mount Lowe observatory, in which he declared that matrimony was a crime and asserted that free love was the only hope of the race, has created indignation among San Francisco women. Prof. Larkin, whose beard is snowy with age, lectured before the Sociological Society on "Is the Anglo-Saxon Race to Be Extinguished in America?" Among other things he said:

"Marriage for life is the greatest crime possible and marriage for any stated length of time is a second degree crime."

He went on to develop the idea that marriage places women in a bondage in which they can't develop, and that marriage should be abolished so as to allow women to develop mentally and physically and be properly fitted for motherhood.

ANIMAL BUYERS IN INDIA

Missouri Man Tells of Deals With Rajahs.

EXPENSIVE TRAVELING

Elephants a Staple Article of Commerce Here—The Servant Problem in the Far East—India's Wealth of Servants and How It Pays—Breeding Snakes for Bounty.

Louis J. Hall, horse and wild animal dealer, returned recently from India, where he had been making deals with the Rajahs for elephants, tigers, monkeys, boa constrictors and other gentle animals which delight the heart of the American small boy and some Americans that are not small.

"My dealing was with Rajahs," said Mr. Hall. "Things went something like this: When the Rajah wants to start on an expidition of any kind he calls his men at arms together.

"'The sons of thunder and lightning will meet you on yon peak at daylight with their spears and battle-axes,' commands the Rajah in stentorian tones. 'Have the horses and elephants ready and provisions for a three days march.' Then aside to the secretary: 'About right, eh, Jones?'

"'That's the stuff, your Majesty,' replies the emissary of Great Britain.

"The India elephant is the finest in the world and is easier to train than the big beasts of Africa. They are getting scarce in India now, and that is why I had to travel so far to make arrangements for a sufficient supply for the American market. A well trained elephant in America is as easy to sell as a good horse.

"There are many ways of trapping the animal. One is to dig a great pit on the mountainside, one side of which slants in. When the bottom lands are wet the elephants go to the uplands and slide into these pits. A large, docile elephant is chained to the prisoner and hauls him up the incline.

"Another way involves a greater risk to the life of the hunter. The pits are excavated on the lowlands, near the forest. Around the pit is a strong fence, having two wide gates. One of these gates is left open.

"The hunters go into the jungles and beat up the quarry. The elephants charge out into the open, bent on murder. One man is selected to toll the enraged beast into the fence.

The animal follows fiercely darting into the open gate, and falls into the pit. The hunter runs around on the edges through another gate, which he opens and closes like a flash of lightning. The elephant is a prisoner hard and fast. But should the hunter stumble or fail to get out of the way quick enough the great mass of flesh tramples him into the earth.

"One of the peculiar features of India is the requirement to maintain a large staff of servants if you desire to appear as a man of any sort of degree. You ought to have at least fifteen or sixteen. You can get that many about as cheap as you can get two or three.

"When a servant enters your employ he wants to know, before making terms, whether he will be permitted to place the orders for supplies. You see, he gets a commission from the shopkeepers. I found it cheaper to make that concession than to attempt to purcase things myself.

"Each servant has his own particular department to look after, and will not raise his hand to do any part of another servant's work.

"At all the large stations in India the traveller is met by a reception committee of some two or three thousand coolies, every one of whom is anxious to tote his baggage to the gates, but no further. At the gates of the station you settle up with the first lot of coolies you have employed and enter into a contract with the next gang to take your grips to the carriage.

"If India could sell her snakes she would be the richest country on the globe. It is said that more than 25,000 Hindus passed into the great beyond last year as a result of snake bites.

"They won't kill the reptiles: they are confident some highly respected ancestor has passed into them. It would be better to be bitten to death by an ancestor than to kill 'em, and thus go to the bad place. So reason these people.

"There are other sects, however, which do not entertain the same respect for the deadly crawlers, but they will not take the trouble to kill them unless paid for it. Some time ago the British Government offered a good price for the scalps of deadly snakes. The people of this class instantly got busy and began breeding snakes.

"It is said that while that reward was in force all other businesses were laid aside in order to take advantage of the munificence of the empire. Of course the Viceroy soon learned of the inflated condition of the snake industry and the reward was withdrawn."

Unfortunatly most of those who advocate peace do not possess armies and navies of their own.

COMMON SENSE

Leads most intelligent people to use only medicines of known composition. Therefore it is that Dr. Pierce's medicines, the makers of which print every ingredient entering into them upon the bottle wrappers and attest its correctness under oath, are daily growing in favor. The composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines is open to everybody. Dr. Pierce being desirous of having the search light of investigation turned fully upon his formulæ, being confident that the better the composition of these medicines is known the more will their great curative merits be recognized. Being wholly made of the active medicinal principles extracted from native forest roots, by exact processes original with Dr. Pierce, and without the use of a drop of alcohol, triple-refined and chemically pure glycerine being used instead in extracting and preserving the curative virtues residing in the roots employed, these medicines are entirely free from the objection of doing harm by creating an appetite for either alcoholic beverages or habit-forming drugs. Examine the formula on their bottle wrappers—the same as sworn to by Dr. Pierce, and you will find that his "Golden Medical Discovery," the great, blood-purifier, stomach tonic and bowel regulator—the medicine which, while not recommended to cure consumption in its advanced stages (no medicine will do that) yet *does cure* all those catarrhal conditions of head and throat, weak stomach, torpid liver and bronchial troubles, weak lungs and hang-on-coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated lead up to and finally terminate in consumption.

Take the "Golden Medical Discovery" *in time* and it is not likely to disappoint you if only you give it a *thorough* and *fair* trial. Don't expect miracles. It won't do supernatural things. You must exercise your patience and persevere in its use for a reasonable length of time to get its full benefits. The ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed have the unqualified endorsement of scores of medical leaders—better than any amount of lay, or non-professional, testimonials. They are not given away to be experimented with but are sold by all dealers in medicines at reasonable prices.

NEW YORK'S GREAT KITCHENS.

Getting Bigger Every Year—Ovens Out Under the Street.

In recently built hotels the kitchen is a space about 150x200 feet, floored with red tiles. The walls where exposed are tiled in white. The ceiling is 14 feet high.

At the entrance is the chef's office, and near him the principal refrigerator for the storage of meat. Along one side are from fifty to 100 lineal feet of ranges adapted to coal, gas and charcoal.

In front of these are the cooks' tables, in the steel tops of which are sinks, bainsmarie and steam tables. Underneath are steam plate warmers. Above the cooks' heads are racks, on which is hung a picturesque array of copper pots, skillets, saucepans and kettles, and above this again is the elaborate system of ventilating ducts which carry off the smoke and odor from every appliance where heat is generated.

Near the main kitchen and about one-half its size, says Indoors and Out, is the soup and roasting department, provided with stock, soup and grease boilers and an oven for roasting fowl or large joints of meat. Such an oven in one of the new hotels has a capacity of 1,000 pigeons or 300 chickens or sixteen large ribs of beef.

The boilers are huge copper affairs, double jacketed, and some of the spits for roasting meats are turned by electricity. This department contains its own refrigerator, in which is kept all uncooked food prepared here.

Sandwiches and salads, for example, are prepared near the garde manger. Coffee urns and roll warmers, griddle and waffle ranges, toasters and egg boilers must be where their products can be most conveniently delivered to the room above.

The kitchen should not be removed more than one floor from the dining room, grill room or cafe to be served. Dumbwaiter communication is unpracticable, as it cools the food. The human waiter must have free access to the kitchen, and so speedy that he shall spend the greatest possible time in the dining room within call of patrons.

Having dropped his written order in a tube, he must go to the proper place in the kitchen to obtain it when prepared. On his way to the ranges he should pass the counter, near the kitchen entrance, where bread and relishes are supplied, for he must be placing these before his customer while the fish or meat is being cooked.

As he starts up the stairway he must pass the checker, who places the price upon whatever he is serving. For salads he must be able to reach the salad department with equal ease. For wines and liquors he must go to the bar of the kitchen.

Whatever number of stories a hotel displays above the street, the business of the enterprise goes on in those below the pavement, and so hard pressed is the city hotel for space that every foot the laws allows the owner to reach under the sidewalk is eagerly seized.

Average Speed of Clouds.

A member of the staff of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, has reported that observations made there show that the average speed with which clouds, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet high, move is sixty miles an hour in midsummer and one hundred and ten miles an hour in midwinter. The swiftest flight of a cloud yet measured was 230 miles an hour.

China's Mania for Railroads.

Hardly a province of China has escaped the recent mania for railways, and if all the lines projected are carried out some of the remotest parts of the Empire will be rendered easy of access by the iron road.

A SCHOOL FOR LAUNDRESSES.

Intelligence, as Well as Soap and Water, Essential to Success.

In these days of lingerie waists which cost all the way from five dollars to sixty, hand laundries established by rich women are springing up in all large cities, and those which do work carefully and well are reaping a rich harvest. Not long ago the daily papers printed an account of two society girls of Washington, D. C., who set out to recuperate the family fortune by running a laundry. They did not propose to do the work themselves, but they meant to see that it was properly done. In a short time the fame of their independence and their industry reached other cities, and in Chicago a woman of high standing in the social world became interested in a laundry which now washes and irons the fine laces and perishable lingerie of her fashionable sisters. All who have had expensive garments ruined in the hands of an ordinary laundress can be depended upon to appreciate an establishment where there is intelligence as well as a practical knowledge of soap and water. Many young women whose fortunes might well warrant having the work done, prefer washing and ironing their finest blouses with their own hands, and they take as much pride in the by no means easy task as they would in a fine bit of needlework. At several of the Fifth Avenue silversmiths' dainty irons with electric attachments are to be found, and other conveniences for boudoir washing are sold in sets. To launder an especially fine waist with elaborate handwork decoration, the average hand laundry charges from fifty cents to $1.50, and other articles of my lady's apparel are likewise expensive to cleanse. To put them into the hands of any but a specialist means their ruin—hence, the harvest of the expert laundress.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

of valuable

REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Margaret M. Smith, late of the Townsuip, of Greenwood, Columbia County and State of Pennsylvania, will expose to public sale upon the premises on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1907,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day in the village of Light Street, the following described, real estate, to wit:

All that certain house and lot of land situate in the village of Light Street in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville and an alley and lot of Jacob Eckort, thence along said alley and lot South eighty-six degrees West one hundred and forty feet to an alley and lands of Peter Shug, thence along said alley South thirteen degrees East sixty feet to a post and corner of a lot belonging to said Peter Shug, thence along said lot North eighty-six degrees East one hundred and forty feet to a post and road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville thence along said road North thirteen degrees West to the place of beginning, containing thirty and five-tenth perches be the same more or less, on which is erected

A DWELLING HOUSE.

Being the same property conveyed to Elmira Marr by Henry Faus and wife by deed dated the 24th day of March, A. D. 1873, and from the heirs of the said Elmira the said house and lot was conveyed to Margaret M. Smith, by deed dated July 7, 1901, and recorded in Deed Book No. 72, page 110.

Also AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON of the same day in the village of Rohrsburg, said County the following described house and lot:

All that certain lot of land situate in the village of Rohrsburg being part of lot No. 2 as marked on plot or draft of said village, Greenwood Township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, being six rods in front and seven rods back with an allowance of four feet on the South line designed for an alley, and fronting Market street on the East; bounded on the North by lot No. 1, formerly owned by E. G. Ricketts; on the West by land formerly owned by Frederick Rohr, and on the South by lot No. 3 formerly owned by Isaac Evans, containing 42 rods and four feet allowance, more or less. Being the same lot of land which H. R. Albertson and his wife by deed dated April 7th, A. D. 1897 conveyed to the said Margaret M. Smith, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds for Columbia County in Deed Book No. 63, page 144, on which are erected

A DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, AND SHOP.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation ni si.

WESLEY MORRIS,
Administrator.

Andrew L. Fritz,
Attorney. 9-12-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor having been appointed by the Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Frank Ikeler and Harvey I. Gingles, Executors of the estate of William Gingles, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, as shown by their third and partial account, will sit at the law offices of Fred T. Ikeler, Esq., in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, October 22nd, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment and all those having claims are requested to present same or be forever debarred from coming in upon said estate.

9-19-5t C. A. SMALL, Auditor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

WHY YOU SHOULD SEE JAMESTOWN.

The Jamestown Exposition is no longer a prospect; it has developed into an interesting reality. Its field is distinctly historical, and it liberally illustrates by picture and reproduction the development of American civilization and American institutions from the day of the first settlement on Jamestown peninsula in 1607 through three hundred years to the present time. Famous buildings in the Nation's history have been reproduced by thirty different states, filled with memories of the olden times and of memorials of the upward march.

The National Government has taken a keen interest in the Exposition, and is one of its chief exhibitors. The display of modern warships of all nations on Hampton Roads is a unique and attractive feature, and the military manoeuvres lend a stirring touch to the daily program.

The Jamestown Exposition is a prominent event in our National history and should be visited by every American citizen who desires to see what three hundred years of American enterprise has wrought in our land.

The Pennsylvania Railroad offers attractive service via Philadelphia and its "Cape Charles Route;" by its routes via Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay lines, via Washington and the Potomac River line, and via Washington and Richmond. The rates are reasonable, and the fare varies according to the route and length of the stay.

Ask Ticket Agents for rates of fare, stop-over privileges, and time of trains.

9-19-26-3t.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

NIAGARA FALLS

September 25, and October 9, 1907.

ROUND-TRIP RATE **$6.90** FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG

Tickets good going on train leaving 11.47 a. m., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the

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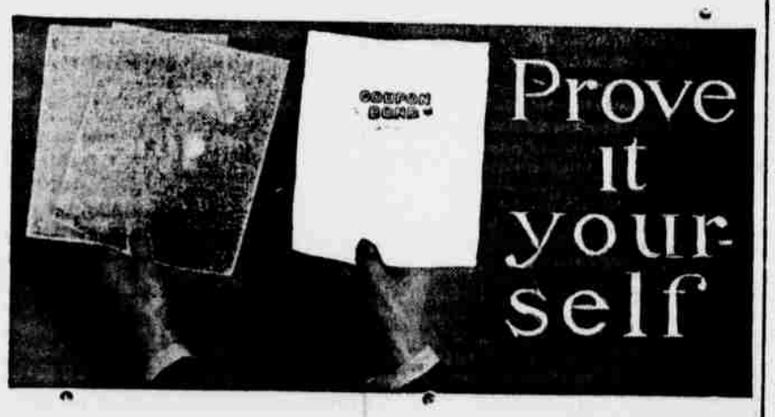
Tickets good returning on regular trains within TEN DAYS. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

9-19-2t

The Proof is in the Comparison.



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Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1907

GENERAL NEWS.

Twenty lives were lost by a head-on collision between a passenger and freight train on the Concord division of the Boston & Maine railroad last Sunday. Twenty-seven were injured. The cause was a mistake in orders.

Walter Willman has abandoned his effort to reach the north pole in a balloon for this year. The balloon has been stored for the winter.

Sir Thomas Lipton has issued another challenge for a yacht race to regain the America's cup for Great Britain. The challenge is in the name of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, and the race will come off in 1908.

The new Cunard liner, the Lusitania, the largest ship afloat, made her first voyage last week, making the passage from Liverpool to New York in five days, 1 hour and 33 minutes.

Former State Senator E. K. McConkey, of York, has been experimenting with dust-laying preparations on the public roads in that county. He has laid a part of the country club road, extending 200 feet westward from the Reservoir Park road, with a preparation made from tar. After several weeks' use the experiment has been pronounced successful, and that section of the road is declared absolutely dust-proof.

It seems to have been definitely ascertained that a number of "undesirable citizens" contributed a goodly bunch of desirable cash to the last Republican campaign fund. —*Washington Post.*

Of course, the very friendliest feeling exists between Japan and the United States; but didn't you experience a certain sense of satisfaction in reading the report that a bunch of Chinamen whipped the Japanese sailors on a ship sailing from San Francisco to Alaska?—*Kansas City Star.*

Whatever may be the objections to the automobile, it is surely of great assistance in reducing those swollen fortunes by distributing them among the heirs.—*Indianapolis News.*

Union County Fair.

The Fifty-Fourth Annual Fair, to be held at Brook Park, Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 24, 25, 26 and 27, will be the largest ever held by the association.

It will be the "Old Home Week" for all citizens of Union County. The fastest troters and pacers ever seen in Central Penna., have been entered in the races. Special purses are offered for special races on this fastest one-half mile track in the State.

Extraordinary attractions have been provided at enormous expense including a balloon ascension and parachute leap, in order to make the days a continual enjoyment for both old and young.

The track is rounding into first-class condition and all the buildings, etc., have been repaired and made attractive. Every day will be a big day. Excursion trains will be run on all roads, giving a very low rate to visitors.

The Buffalo Valley Poultry Association will give a poultry show and exhibit of over 100 coops. The exhibit of Agricultural Implements will be the largest and most complete. A cordial invitation is given by the management to all people to come and meet their friends at the "Old Home Week" Fair of Union County.

What Jeff Davis Said of Lincoln.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Nobody now believes that the leaders of the Southern Confederacy had a hand, directly or indirectly, in the assassination of President Lincoln. Nevertheless, it is a satisfaction to read a bit of testimony which conclusively exonerates the late Jefferson Davis from the slightest complicity in that terrible affair. Recently Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, a daughter of Mr. Davis, stated that after the death of Mr. Lincoln her father explained to her that the terrible deed was done by a crazy man, who no doubt thought he was the saviour of the South, but who was really her very worst enemy. Mr. Davis further said: "Always remember, my little daughter, no wrong can ever make a right. The South does not wish her rights to come through dastardly murders, but through fair fights. This is the bitterest blow that could have been dealt to the Southern cause. Lincoln was a just man and would have been fair and generous in his treatment of the Southern people. His successor is a man we can expect nothing from."

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease originating in impure blood and requiring constitutional treatment acting through and purifying the blood for its radical and permanent cure. The greatest constitutional remedy is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

Nasal and other local forms of catarrh are relieved by Catarrlets, which allay inflammation and deodorize discharge. 50c.

TELEPHONE RULES.

Some of the telephone companies in Pennsylvania have recently put out a new book of rules for the use of subscribers, from which we make the following extracts:

"No subscriber, when the line is in use, shall listen to the pass conversation with more than one ear at a time.

"No subscriber found guilty of talking to a married woman over this line shall be allowed to vote at any regular or special meeting or to hold any position of honor or trust in this company.

"No person shall be permitted to talk over this line for the space of three days after having eaten onions, garlic or cabbage.

"All rights to the line shall be surrendered to the women who wants to tell her woman friend how to cut her new dress, how to make cucumber pickles, what to name the baby or when to transplant her pansies.

"Business messages shall be restricted to three minutes' duration, but shall always give way to the discussion of gossip, and no woman patron shall take more than one hour at a stretch unless she so desires.

"Don't ring off when you are done talking. No one is supposed to wish to use the line unless some one else is determined to use it at the same instant."—*Ex.*

Wonderful Transformation in Ocean Travel.

(Emil L. Boas in Leslie's Weekly.)

The wealthy passenger for Europe does not now book a cabin of a steamship, but engages a suite, which is in reality a commodious flat, consisting of four luxuriously-appointed rooms—drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, and bath-room—furnished and decorated in the most costly and artistic manner with a rare and beautiful variety of woods, upholstered with silks, damasks, tapestries, and brocades. Every possible convenience is provided—even the blessings of the telephone have not been overlooked, so that passengers in their state rooms may call up friends in distant parts of the ship and make appointments for dinner, etc. The morning constitutional is taken on deck almost as broad as a street, and a newspaper containing all the latest news of the world, as received by wireless telegraphy, is distributed every day. After dinner one may chat in the palm-garden. All this will show that the transformation of ocean travel has been most wonderful in the last sixty years, considering that for hundreds of years before very slight improvements were made.

Stove for Sale.

Good heating stove for sale. Has been used but little. Price reasonable. Inquire at 335 Center street.

Stole Melons.

Frank and Ray German, of Berwick were arrested on information of C. L. Rupert on Tuesday, charged with stealing watermelons from his patch on the river road. Ray was held by Justice Jacoby in $200 for court, and Frank was discharged.

Kidney Disease Kills.

Thousands Never Suspect That They Have It.

It is now generally admitted that diseases of the kidneys and bladder constitute the greatest source of disease. Cure these and we remove the cause of nearly all ailments of the Liver, Blood, Stomach and Bowels. But the approach of Kidney disease is so sly and gradual that the first symptoms may not be noticed. Here are some of the most common symptoms of this dangerous disease:

Discolored or dark urine, sometimes excessive and of pale color.
Unusual desire to urinate, especially at night.
"Brick Dust" deposits, sometimes containing albumen and blood.
Swelling around eyes, ankles and abdomen.
Drowsiness and a constant tired feeling.
Pale, hot and dry skin.
Pain in the back, headache, cramps in the legs.
Bowels constipated, digestion impaired.
Rheumatic pains in the joints and muscles.

If you have any of the above symptoms your kidneys need immediate attention, and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy should be taken at once. Do you know what will happen if you neglect these symptoms? Bright's Disease, most terrible, is nearly always the outcome. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has cured thousands of kidney disease, and we have the positive proof. It will cure you. Send to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle and medical booklet. Large bottles $1.00, at all druggists.

OLD CEMETERY IS PASSING.

The Danville *Morning News* says: The old cemetery on Bloom street is passing. Only half a dozen tomb stones remain erect, a mere suggestion of the familiar old burial ground in which the first settlers were buried and which for over a hundred years occupied the well-known site. The work of grading is already under way and in a few days the last trace of the famous old landmark will be effaced.

* * * *

The monument in the northeast corner erected to the memory of the Wolf family will be removed to the Odd Fellows' cemetery along with the remains of Hiram Wolf, David Wolf, Josiah Wolf and Leah, wife of Samuel Wolf. Hiram Wolf was First Lieutenant in Company H, Second Pennsylvania volunteers, Mexican War. He was born July 9, 1823 and died March 5, 1866.

The two granite tombstones near the center, marking the graves of Zachariah and Jane Ross, will be removed to Bloomsburg. The date of birth on the oldest of these is 1761; of the death, 1816. Jane Ross died in 1820 aged 94 years.

A GENTLEMAN SHAVES HIMSELF.

The Philadelphia Press makes the unprecedented offer of their excellent paper daily one full year, a guaranted razor made from best Sheffield Steel, a strop made from oiled porpoise leather and webbing, flat handle, army swivel 2½x22in. all for $3.75. Priced at retail in the best stores (the only place the manufacturer will permit the sale of these goods) this means razor $2.00, strop $1.00. *The Daily Press* one year $3.00 or a total worth of $6.00 for THREE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Send your order by next mail to the Circulation Department, *The Press*, Philadelphia, Pa. It will receive immediate attention.

REUNION 132nd REGIMENT.

Over forty of the survivors of the 132nd Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunters met at Clark's Summit, Pa., on Tuesday for a reunion. They were the guests of J. W. Oakford, son of Col. Oakford, the first Colonel of the regiment, who was killed at the battle of Antietam. Tuesday was the anniversary of his death.

Those who attended from here were W. H. Gilmore, Dr. I. W. Willits, Lloyd T. Rider, and John Roadarmel of this town, and James F. Trump of Orangeville. Mrs. Gilmore and Mrs. Trump accompanied their husbands.

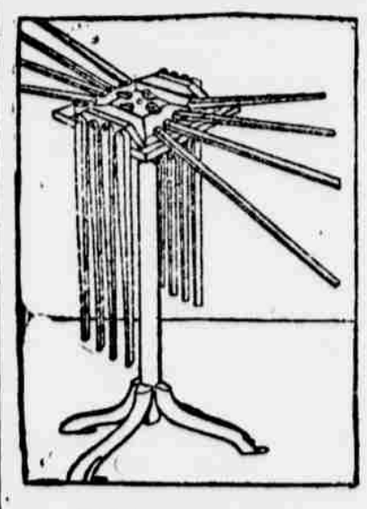
Hotel for Sale.

W. W. Crawford will offer his Jerseytown hotel property at public sale on October 4th at 1 p. m. This is a fine stand, and has enjoyed a high reputation for many years. It is the old A. K. Smith stand, but has been remodeled. It is a good opportunity for any one wishing to go in the business. 9-19-3t

CONVENIENT CLOTHES RACK.

Provides an Easy Method of Drying Clothes Indoors.

The question is how to dry clothes within the house on rainy days is often a problem to the housewife. How easily it can be accomplished is shown by the use of the clothes-drying rack illustrated below, the invention of an Iowa man. It consists of a standard, which supports 16 rods—four on each side. Normally,



HAS SIXTEEN RODS.

these rods recline in a vertical position, the entire rack occupying but a small space. The rods on each side are rigdly secured to blocks which are hinged to the top of the rack. By turning these blocks and clamping them to the center of the rack the rods are supported in a horizontal position. It is not necessary to insert each rod in position—as it is usually the case—four rods being clamped at one time.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TREASURE OF THE DESERT.

In the Sahara All Property Is Expressed by Camels.

Primitive peoples who have no money measure all values by that possession which is most desired and most easily transferred. Thus among most of the inhabitants of the Sahara the camel is the measure of all values. Property, riches and camels are synoymous terms among most of the dwellers in the Sahara. Dr. Goldstein of Germany wrote a while ago that if a Tuareg were set down in the streets of Berlin the business blocks and residences would convey to him no idea of property. He would simply ask the greatest real estate landlord in the city how many camels he owned.

When Richardson met the Tuaregs and was entertained by one of their chiefs the traveler was told by his host that he wished to make Queen Victoria the finest present that any one could give her, and so he asked his guest to take back to her a mehari, which is a camel trained to fleetness and the most costly of Saharan camels.

While Barth was sojourning in Timbuktu there was danger for a few days that the street mob would attack his house. One of his women servants advised him to remove his "halvan" to a place of safety. This word means live stock, such as cattle or camels, and Barth told the woman that he had only his horse with him. It was some time before he learned that the servant did not refer particularly to his horse, but to all his possessions.

When the Frenchman Hourst succeeded in navigating the Niger from its mouth to Timbuktu, some years ago, a desert dweller desiring to learn if he came of a family of substance asked him how many camels his father owned and when Foureau crossed the desert with the largest exploring party that ever entered the Sahara he received from a wealthy native of Asger a present of a white camel and was told that it was the most expensive present that the residents of that region could give to any one.

As a rule, however, the number of camels in the possession of one individual is not large. The average man considers himself well to do if he owns two or three animals; the important chief is really wealthy if he possesses a herd of fifty or sixty, and the richest chief whom Nachtigal met in his seven years wanderings was said to own about 100 camels. No one will part with his camels excepting at an exorbitant price. Foureau found it impossible to buy them in the heart of the desert for less than about 250 francs, which was double their value in Algiera.

The grazing grounds are common to all and there is no property in land. The richest man lives in a tent and why should he sell camels to acquire the means to build a more commodious and substantial dwelling when he expects to move to some other place in a few weeks or months? He simply acquires all the camels he can get for the mere fun of having them.

To be sure he buys wives with his camels, just as the negro does with his cattle, and wives come very high in the Sahara, the daughter of the ordinary man being worth as much as four camels, while the price of a chief's daughter can be commanded only by the wealthy. Some explorers believe that very fat young women are most popular in the desert simply because camel's milk is fattening and if a girl is fleshy it shows that her father has given her all the camel's milk she can drink. Such a father must have a number of camels is therefore a wealthy man, and it will be a good thing to marry into his family.

Stars and Storms.

Much of the beauty of the stars depends upon their scintillation. The multitudious flashing of their tiny rays gives a wonderful life and brilliance to a winter's night. The great star Sirius excites the most admiration when, near the horizon, it coruscates with rainbow hues. But the astronomer would be glad if he could put a stop to the scintillation of the stars. That unsteadiness of their light is one of the chief obstacles he has to overcome in studying them with the telescope.

Scintillation has generally been regarded as due only to slight disturbances in the atmosphere. But as recent observations have shown that red stars scintillate less than white ones, it has been suggested that the causes for some of the essential differences in the scintillations of diffrent stars may be in the stars themselves. There is no doubt, however, that the main cause of scintillation depends upon the condition of the air.

Most people suppose that when the stars appear to lose their liveliness and light, and shine without twinkling, as minute, bright points in the sky, fair weather is in prospect. Studies lately made in this country seem to contradict this popular belief. It has been found that when the stars are feeble in their scintillations, foul weather is at hand. The night before a most violent storm in the south, for instance, the stars hung so quietly in the sky that they seemed to have entirely lost their scintillating power.

This is said to be only one instance among many which show that an unusual steadiness in the light of the stars precedes the appearanee of storms.

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